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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

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I'D DIE FOR YOU.

A matter-of-fact political genius says: "I heard a silly lad the other day remark that he loved a certain young lady well enough "to die for you." Now I love somebody very much.

I'd swear for you,
I'd tear for you—
The Lord knows what I'd bear for you!
I'd lie for you,
I'd sigh for you—
I'd drink the Potomac dry for you!
I'd 'cuss' for you,
Do 'wuss' for you—
Kick up a thundering fuss for you;
I'd weep for you,
I'd leap for you—
I'd go without my sleep for you;
I'd fight for you,
I'd bite for you—
I'd walk the streets all night for you;
I'd plead for you,
I'd bleed for you—
I'd go without my feed for you
I'd shoot for you,
I'd boot for you
A rival who'd make "suit" to you!
I'd kneel for you,
I'd steal for you—
Such is the love I feel for you.
I'd slide for you,
I'd ride for you—
I'd swim 'gainst wind and tide for you!
I'd live for you,
I'd die for you—
But—hang me if I'd die for you!

N. B. Or any other woman

The Southern Pacific Railroad and the Resources of the Country which will be Tributary to it.

(From the San Diego Union.)

Buen Suceso was discovered by an Indian who swam across the river after a flood. On arriving at the other side he found the crest of an immense lode, laid bare by the force of the water. The quartz part of this crest was pure and massive silver, and sparkled in the sun. The whole town of Batopilas went to witness this extraordinary sight as soon as the river became fordable. The Indian extracted considerable wealth from his mine, but upon arriving at the depth of three varas, the abundance of water obliged him to abandon it, and no attempt has since been made to resume the working.

In this district the silver is generally found pure, and unaccompanied by extraneous substances. The reduction of the ores is consequently easy and simple. When the silver is not found in solid masses, which require to be cut with the chisel, it is finely sprinkled through the lode, and often seems to nail together the particles of stone through which it is disseminated.

In the mine of El Carmen the Marquis of Bretamante after the first "bonanza," drove thirty varas in depth without meeting anything to repay his labors; but being fortunate that all lodes have their alternate points of good and bad he continued until at the depth of forty varas he met with a second "bonanza." There is little water in the mines of Batopilas, excepting those situated near the bank of the river, and there the river itself might be made to drain. The population of this town is very considerable, but it has decreased of late, whole families having gone to the new discoveries of Morelos and Jesus Maria; the first of which lies in the vicinity of Batopilas and appears to possess all the characteristics by which the lodes of that district are distinguished. It was discovered in the Spring of 1826, by two brothers, (Indians) by name, Arauco, to one of whom a little maize, for "tortillas" had been refused on credit, the night before. In two months they extracted from the mine $250,000; yet in December, 1826, they were still living in a wretched home, close to the scene of their wealth, bare headed and bare-legged, with upward of 40,000 pounds sterling in silver, locked up in their hut.

I possess two large specimens of the ore, they are almost pure silver, and there is consequently, no difficulty in reducing them by fire, however rude or defective the process. But never was the utter worthlessness of the metal, as such, so clearly demonstrated, as it is in the case of the Araucos, whose only pleasure is in contemplating their hoards, and occasionally throwing away a portion of their richest ores to be scrambled for by their former companions, the workmen.

Throughout the Sierra Madre, instances of this sort have occurred, for the more wild and distant districts are visited only when the fame of their richness attracts adventurers from the towns. For some time they have neither supplies, nor intercourse of any kind with the more civilized parts of the country; and when a few straggling peddlars first penetrate into these fastnesses, the avidity with which their wares are bought up, at the most unheard of prices is quite astonishing. The brother of Governor Durango, a lawyer by profession, informed me that at the commencement of his career he had been employed to visit the district of Refugio, which like Morelos, was then newly discovered, in order to terminate some disputes between the proprietors of different mines. He found the original discoverer, Pacheco, surrounded by a swarm of harpies, to whom, not being able to convert his bars int dollars with sufficient rapidity, he had given checks, or orders on his mine for a certain number of "cargas" of ore for which they had consented to exchange their goods; and he assured me that one of these men who had received an order so worded as to entitle him to select his own ores, by waiting and refusing any but the richest stones until he had completed his five "cargas," obtained nearly 8,000 dollars for an old cloak with a red velvet lining, by which Pacheco's fancy had been struck.

To the north of El Parral, and five leagues to the south-east of the city of Chihuahua, is the ancient mining district of Santa Eulalia. It has been long deserted, and the mines are at present in a ruinous state. The ores are gradually found in loose earth, filling immense caverns, some of which are stated to be sufficiently large to contain the cathedral of Mexico. The correctness of this assertion may require confirmation; but there can be little doubt of their magnitude, since the last "bonanza" extracted from one of them, continued for nine years, and one real (12½ cts.) being laid aside for each mare, ($8½) of silver produced, a fund was formed out of which the Cathedral of Chihuahua was built, and a fund of reserve formed of 100,000 dollars.

It is well known to this day, by some of the people of Chihuahua, that Mr. Ward's account of their cathedral is correct. The building is one of the grandest and most imposing structures in America, and the records extant show that it cost more than a million of dollars. This district of Santa Eulalia must therefore have produced upward of seventy millions of silver.

Upon the western descent of the Sierra Madre, eighty leagues from Chihuahua, is the celebrated and recently discovered district of Jesus Maria. This 'mineral" was announced in the year 1822, but was at first little worked in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, population and other necessaries for mining operations. It was, in fact, nearly abandoned again on account of these difficulties, until a few men more persevering than the rest, after suffering great privations, succeeded in working two or three of the most promising lodes to the depth of fifteen or twenty varas, where they began to extract such rich ores, that the attention of the surrounding country was again called to the spot.

A search being made among the neighboring mountains, two hundred metalic ores were registered in one year within a circle of three leagues in diameter. The first inhabitants who flocked to this new district were principally poor people who became possessed of mines which they were unable to work, and on this account, few have yet attained any considerable depth. The deepest (Santa Juliana) is not more than seventy varas, but it has produced ores so rich, that they have been carried to Chihuahua, (eighty leagues) and to Parral, (one hundred and thirty leagues) to be reduced, there not being any reduction works on the spot.

Near the surface of the earth all the lodes contain considerable quantities of gold: This diminishes as the workings increase in depth, while the proportion of silver augments.

All men who have resided in Chihuahua, of late years concur in their opinions as to the unsurpassed richness of this country in precious metals. The writer of this article became acquainted with a Mr. Mallam, a mining engineer who had passed thirteen years in this State, living, as he said, upon the hope that enterprise would soon pound out those treasures and the country developed.

Some of Mr. Mallam's statements, of the richness of certain mines, were so extraordinary that I fear to repeat them lest they might be thought to be gross exaggerations. Almost every person who visited the country tells strange stories of its richness, of Indian villages in the remote districts, where silver is used as commonly in the houses of the poorest, as iron or copper in civilized countries.

One Mexican Gentleman in Chihuahua, at this day, boasts that all the pillars which support his "sala" are solid silver, two feet thick and twenty-five feet high. His name is Don Señor Cordero, and he lives in a degree of barbaric splendor which would astonish anyone.

But a few months ago a San Francisco company offered two million dollars in gold for a single mine near Chihuahua, but the offer was rejected. Whenever the family to whom it belongs want money, they send to it, and take out in a few weeks, a hundred thousand or so, and then lock the iron gate which bars the entrance, and thus it remains until a new requisition is made. I could give a great deal of other information in regard to this State, but the great length of this article forbids me to do so, and I leave the subject of its great richness with but a single remark, that it is a modern El Dorado.

THE STATE OF SONORA.

In the apendix of "Wards Mexico," will be found notes of Col. Bourne, an English traveler of some celebrity. I will make some quotations from it which will show how rich a country lies west of the Sierra Madre and of Chihuahua.

"In the neighborhood of Babiacora, there are many silver mines, most of which contain a greater or less proportion of gold. The principal ones are south west of the town of Cerro Gordo. The mine named Cerro Gordo is situated about south-east of Babiacora, on a very high hill, and appears to have been one of considerable interest, from the quantity of refuse minerals thrown out on its sides. The quantity of water contained in it cannot be ascertained as there is not one perpendicular shaft. From the steepness of this hill an audit might be driven, far below the bottom of the works from a fine plain. According to the accounts I received from two old men, called Padilla and Subayo, the mine must have produced very rich ores. The vein half a yard in breadth; but this must be understood that part of the vein which produces metals that can be reduced by smelting; for the natives neither understanding the process of amalgamation, nor being able to procure quicksilver, have left untouched five broad veins of "azoques" or ordinary ores, in most of the mines, as may be proved by making experiments on the rejected ores, thrown out on the surface, some of which produce from twelve to thirty marcs per "monton" The mine of Cabriza de San Felipe, eight leagues north of Babiacora, is said to have been abandoned when it was producing pure silver, which the miner cut out in small pieces by means of a large shears. It was the property of two women named Loretas.

The Apache Indians made such repeated and desperate attacks upon this district, that they proprietors were obliged to abandon the mine, during the time, some water got in and a considerable fall from the hill above, choked up the mouth. However, a man by the name of Vincent Estrada, succeeded a few years since, in clearing away the rubbish and gained the galleries; but before he could procure means of draining off the water, another huge rock fell in, and again choked up the mouth of of the shaft.

The mine of San Antonia on the hill of Tacapuchi, is three leagues from Babiacora, to the south-west. It is a new mine. The metals produce at the rate of fourteen marcos per monton of ten cargas of 300 pounds each.

The mineral of San Juan is a mountain of itself; It has an elevation of six or seven hundred feet where highest, at which part the principal vein called Santa Ana, crosses from north to south. This is crossed by another vein on the northern slope of the mountain, called Rosario. These two mines have been worked to a considerable extent and have produced, according to existing documents and traditions; immense wealth. They now contain a great deal of water, at least fifty or sixty varas, which would require new shafts and whims to take it out. On this same hill there are twelve other distinct veins, some of which have been worked for the sake of those small threads of very rich silver which appear to have formed the centre of the vein; but the ordinary ores, which are very abundant and yield from twenty-four to twenty-nine ounces of silver for three hundred pounds of ore, (according to experiments made on the spot by an azogueros whom we brought with us from Real del Monte) are untouched. The ore by smelting have yielded one half pure silver; and tradition says when they were obliged to abandon Santa Ana, from water coming in, they left off in a vein of pure silver one third of a yard in width. The above twelve veins vary from one yard to six in breadth at the surface, the depth to which they have been worked are as follows: Santa Ana, 140 varas; Rosario, 60; Cata de la Agua, 5; Guadalupe, 4; Gasapa, 20; Tenedora, 20; Arpa, 12. Prieta, 12; Bellocita, 12 Coronilla, 12; Fortuna, 10.

Half a league north of Santa Ana is a mine of Descubridora, with a vein of azoques fifteen varas in breadth: this mine is thirty varas in depth and the metal contains ninety-six ounces to the hundred pounds.

One league to the westward is the mine Aroncosas, with an immense vein which may be traced at least one mile upon the surface. It has been considerably worked, but has water in it. Two leagues further west is the mine called Cobriza, a new mine of twenty varas in depth. These last mines bear a high character.

Fourteen leagues eastward from Arispe, is the mine called San Pedro de Nacorati; it is a phenomena. The vein runs east and west and is laid open from the surface more than a thousand varas to the depth of seventy varas; the breadth of the aperture is about two yards, but on each side are immense quantities of rubbish thrown out. Much dirt and sand have washed in and covered the vein; but general report says, that the mine has no water in the interior and that the ores were so rich that the best yielded from twenty-five to thirty marcos for twenty-five pounds of ore.

The mine of Churunibobi is situated at no great distance from San Juan del Rio; it is a very old mine, worked in the same way as the San Pedro. The direction of the vein is east and west; the breadth of two varas. The last persons who undertook to work this mine were three men by the names of Escalante, Vasques Couella. They cleared away the rubbish at one end until they found a pillar (left to support some old workings) from which they took ores that produced $70,000, and yielded 70 marcos of silver per carga of 300 lbs. Not immediately finding the principal vein, they divided the money and discontinued their works. The mine is laid open from the surface 400 yds. in height. Tradition says that the first discoverers found the vein of virgin silver half a vara in breadth; that it was abondoned in the Apache war with the vein as described above, two varas, and ores are seventy marcos per cargo of 300 pounds.

The richness of these ores appear almost incredible; but when we consider the great quantities of bars of silver that Sonora has produced without the aid of quicksilver, the metals must have been very rich and abundant.

To the west of Arispa are the mines of Santa Teresa, of gold and silver completely virgin, and the Cerro, or mountain of San Pedro, which contains innumerable mines and veins untouched.

The mines of La Agame near Horcasitas, are famous for the richness and abundance of their gold ores. Those of Zampazos and Palos Blancos, five leagues to the south-west of Tepoche are likewise excellent veins and rich ores.

I have here mentioned the most considerable mining districts, but in Sonora, almost every mountain and hill contains gold. Even in the plains beds of native gold have been found in grains, varying in size from one to sixty ounces.

Carola is a mining district and within the State of Sinoloa, near Sonora. Within five leagues of the town, there are several good mines, but the principal one is that which belongs Don Francisco Iriarte and contains a gold vein of considerable breadth. The mine is perfectly dry, at a good elevation from the plain, and might be worked to ten times the present extent; but the owner bears the reputation of being so capricious, that instead of working the mine, he sometimes allow it to lie idle for five or six months, and when at work, he never takes out more than four arrobas (100 lbs.) of gold per week. It is said that in 1825, some foreigners offered Don Francisco one million of dollars to allow them to work his mine for two years, but that he refused, alleging that he did not want money and that if he did he could take a million out himself."

Such are the resources of the northern States of Mexico. The effect or result of a railroad near the 32d parallel, on this country can hardly be imagined. The country would soon fill up with enterprising men with capital, and this immeasurable rich section would soon yield a golden harvest. A new Pactolus would be unsealed by the Anglo Saxon race and the whole of the United States would, to its remotest parts, feel its benefits.

It must be plain to any thoroughly informed person that the road upon parallel 32, can be built cheaper than any other route; that the country which will be tributary to it is of remarkable richness.

The State of Texas offers for each mile of railroad completed, and running within her borders 10,000 acres of land. The proposed Southern Pacific Railroad Company would from Texas, be entitled to about eight million of acres of land, which at five dollars an acre, would be worth forty million of dollars. With such a magnificent donation, this company would become in time one of the most opulent in the world. I have done and yet I feel that I have not stated half the facts which I ought to.

No scheme has ever been presented to the consideration of the American people so fraught with important consequences as the Southern Pacific Railroad. Press its claims with indefatigable energy upon the public. Let not that huge monopoly, the Union Pacific, swallow up every other interest; act promptly, boldly and *at once*; for before long the Union Pacific, if it has no opposition, will control the general government.

B. F. WILLIAMS.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY MARCH 7, 1869.

HOPEFUL.

The following hopeful news for Arizona, we received by private letter from Hon. Sylvester Mowry, dated San Francisco, Feb. 7th, 1869:

"I have been in conversation with General Ord, commanding the Department, and he informs me that nine additional companies of cavalry will be sent to Arizona; some of them are only waiting for horses, three hundred of which are being purchased. The Infantry will not be withdrawn, and the force of thirty-six companies will be kept up in the Territory. Every inducement will be held out to officers to do their full duty in exterminating the Apaches and they will be required to do it. Explorations and maps of the Indian country north of the Gila are directed to be made, and the war carried on in their farthest haunts. No more rations will be issued to the Apaches."

We are assured that the utmost reliance may be placed in the forgoing, as "Gen. Ord means all he says." It is an inexpressible gratification to us, who know so well the futility of preaching peace and "talking agriculture' to the Apaches, to find that the only policy which can ever lead to any beneficial and permanent result is, at length, about to be adopted, and we shall hail the arrival of the troops who come to demolish the barrier by which we have so long been circumscribed. Simultaneously with the fall of the Apache, Arizona will spring forth from obscurity. The cloud of uncertainty within which she has hitherto been enveloped because of the dangers connected with the pursuit of facts regarding her wealth, will be gradually dissipated, until finally she will take her stand—a luminary, equal in brilliancy to any in the national constellation.

Correspondence.

Tucson, March 5th 1869.

The commutation of the sentence of Dolores Moore having produced considerable discussion and an equal amount of dissension among the people in this vicinity; it is but just and right that the facts in the case should be made public.

The facts in any case should have weight, and by and in accordance with these opinions should be formed.

Prejudices and opinions preconceived when opposed to or not in harmony with the facts in any given case cannot claim credence and should remain in the shadow.

Comment is unnecessary upon the following extracts from official documents, and a careful examination and consideration of these can lead candid men to but one conclusion. They not only deserve but demand it.

The evidence in the case having been presented, the arguments of counsel heard, and the charge of the presiding Judge given, the jury retired for the purpose of deciding as they were sworn to do upon the law and the evidence as laid down and adduced upon the trial.

After having deliberated for about eighteen hours without agreement, the jury asked for permission to visit the premises where the murder was alleged to have been committed, which was granted by the court. Upon their return from the premises and after a short session together they gave and rendered as their verdict:

"We, the jurors, find the prisoner guilty, and recommend her to the mercy of the court."

Subsequently and within the time required by law, the counsel for the prisoner moved the court to grant a new trial, and in support of such application presented the affidavits of two of the Jurors who had joined in the verdict found as above stated.

After stating that the jury had been unable to agree upon their verdict from the evidence as presented to them, and that having requested the court that they might be allowed to view the premises where the offence charged was alleged to have been committed, and that the court having granted their request and placed them in charge of the sheriff with orders to escort them to the place; and that upon their arrival, at their express instance and request, the sheriff imparted to them certain information as to the position of the body of the murdered man when just discovered. Each of the above mentioned affidavits contains the following:

"And deponent further says that before receiving the information as set forth in the foregoing statement, he had not been able to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the accused; and that what he saw and was shown at the time and in the manner aforesaid by the said sheriff determined and decided him, the said deponent, in the rendition of the verdict of guilty against the said Dolores Moore."

Sec. 359—Chap. XI of the code provides that:

"Whenever in the opinion of the court it is proper that the jury should view the place in which the offence is charged to have been committed, or in which any other material fact occurred, it may order the jury to be conducted in a body, in the custody of the sheriff, to the place, which shall be shown to them by the person appointed by the court for that purpose."

Sec. 360—Chap XI, provides that: "No person shall be suffered to speak to the jury on any subject connected with the trial, and the officer shall return them into court without unnecessary delay, or at a specified time."

The motion for a new trial having been heard and refused, judgment was renderd by the court in accordance with the verdict of the jury "That the prisoner be executed by hanging on the last Friday of February, A. D. 1869, between the hours of 10 and 12 of the forenoon of that day."

Notice of an appeal having been given in proper form by the counsel of the condemned, an application was by him made to one of the the associate Justices of the Supreme court of the Territory for a stay of execution until the appeal should be perfected; which application was denied on the ground of informality in the record presented.

Sec. 438 Chap. XI, provides that * * * "When an appeal has been taken from a judgment of death, the appellate court and any judge thereof in vacation may suspend the execution until the appeal is heard and determined."

A statement of the conviction and judgment, and of the testimony given at the trial was then transmitted to the Governor.

Sec 436—Chap. XI, is as follows, viz: "The Judge of a court at which a conviction requiring judgment of death shall have been had, shall immediately after the conviction transmit to the Governor, by mail or otherwise, a statement of the conviction and judgment, and of the testimony given at the trial."

Upon the record so transmitted to the Governor is the following indorsement, viz:

"Received at the Governor's office, January 4th 1869. Ref. to Sec'y. Carter, Jan. 5th 1869—on the eve of my departure for California,

R. C. McCormick."

The record thus referred to the Secretary and acting Governor was by him sent to the Justices of the Supreme Court for their opinions upon the statement so furnished

After having received the statement of the conviction and judgment, and of the testimony given at the trial as required by the section last above cited.

Sec. 437—Chap, XI of the code provides that "The Governor may thereupon require the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General, or of any of them, upon the statement so furnished."

After having received and carefully examined and considered the record of the whole case as thus presented to them each of the Justices made reply.

Chief Justice W. F. Turner in a communication bearing date Jan. 18th 1869, says:

"The only evidence in the case from which the jury could find a verdict of guilty, was that of a boy between seven and eight years of age. There was testimony given on the trial tending to show that his evidence was different from that which he gave before the coroner's jury.

Considering the youth of the only witness testifying to facts warranting a jury to return a verdict of guilty in the case, and that his evidence was in a degree contradicted, and that the defendant is a woman, I am of the opinion the case presents one in which the Executive would be justified in commuting the sentence of death to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life or a term of years."

His Honor, H. H Carter, one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court, at the close of an elaborate and exhaustive opinion, bearing date February 6th 1869, says:

"From all the facts I can gather from the testimony in this case and all the circumstances brought to light by these facts, I am of the opinion that the conviction was wrong and ought not to have been had.

I am clearly of the opinion that the evidence does not prove the guilt of the defendant; that the evidence is utterly insufficient to convict of murder; and that the defendant should have been acquitted by the jury."

His Honor H. T. Backus, also one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court and before whom the case was tried, in a letter dated January 22d 1869, uses the following language viz;

"The only question is, that the conviction rests on purely circumstantial evidence, and is one of those cases that addresses itself to the Executive discretion. There is a bare possibility that the convict did not commit the crime, it a possibility, and as such worthy of executive consideration.

Having received these opinions, and finding such unanimity among the judges as to extending Executive clemency to the condemned, the acting Governor, J. P. T. Carter decided to commute the death sentence, to imprisonment for life in the penetentiary or county jail, and in pursuance of such decision placed the proper documents containing notice of the commutation of the sentence in the hands of the sheriff that he might act accordingly.

But in the meantime a doubt having arisen in the minds of several citizens, not so much as to the guilt of the prisoner, as to the evidence upon which her conviction was procured and as to the legality and fairness of the proceedings had during and subsequent to the trial.

Thus doubting, they considered it proper to express their opinions and desire in that behalf and therefore presented to the acting Governor the following petition,

"To the Hon. James P. T. Carter, Secy. of the Territory of Arizona and acting Governor:

"Sir: You are hereby addressed by the undersigned citizens of Tucson and vicinity in behalf of an unfortunate and perhaps guilty woman, now in the custody of the sheriff of Pima county under sentence of death pronounced upon her by his Honor Judge Henry T. Backus of the First Judicial District, upon a verdict of guilty brought into court by the jury that sat upon her trial.

While we are sensible of the solemnity and seriousness that attend proceedings in life cases, and especially the care and caution used by the Judiciary in the present case—having as it has done, with a generous and humane spirit, extended the utmost leniency permitted by the law, and given every facility for the establishment of the innocence of the accused without favorable result to her—and while we do not desire to evince a spirit of opposition to the regular course of the law, or to shield guilty ones from the operation of its mandates.

"We, in consideration of the fact, that the evidence as adduced upon the trial of the criminal, though strong, and apparently convincing, yet leaves a remote possibility that the convicted may be innocent and in obedience to the charity and kindness we are taught to extend to our fellow-creatures, and especially to the female sex—as well as in view of the fact that our fellow-citizens composing the jury that found the verdict of guilty, labored under the impression that a milder punishment than death would follow conviction, from the fact that a recommendation to mercy accompanied their verdict,—earnestly ask that the punishment of Dolores Moore, sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, may be commuted to imprisonment for life or a term of years in your discretion, and we will remain faithfully

Yours etc."

This petition was signed by fifteen citizens, among them the Territorial Treasurer, the Prosecuting Attorney, the U. S. Marshal for the District and the Sheriff of Pima county, and then presented to the Acting Governor for his action in the premises, upon the evening previous to the morning of the day of execution

In reply to this petition, the Acting Governor under date of March 1st, 1869, replied:

"Messrs. J. B Allen, M J Flourney, Edw'd Phelps, G H Oury and others,—

"Gentlemen:

"Your petition in the case of Dolores Moore, asking "that the sentence of death be commuted to imprisonment for life or a term of years" did not reach me until the sentence of had been commuted, and the warrant placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

"It is very gratifying to know that my action in the premises is approved by you, and very strange that some of you should be held responsible for my action in the case. I am responsible for the commutation of the sentence.

"My action in the matter is sustained by the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Territory, and the District Attorney who prosecuted the case, and by my own judgment and convictions of justice."

The facts as above stated appear on record and certainly deserve the credit which is their due. If they do not justify, nay, even demand the commutation of the sentence of the court as pronounced then it is useless to regard the opinions of judges, the provisions of law and the principles of right action.

On the morning of the day appointed for the execution, and when it became known that the sentence of death had been commuted to imprisonment for life—the petition following was drawn and circulated and signed by ninety one individuals.

The petition was presented to the acting Governor and he refused to accept it, unless some one or more of the responsible men whose names were upon it would present it in person.

A reward of fifty dollars having been offered for this petition, when the acting Governor, well knowing its purport and contents, had refused to accept it, was sold or surrendered to the person offering the reward for the sum of fifty dollars.

"Tucson, A. T. Feb. 26th 1869.

Col. James P. T. Carter,
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona,
Acting Governor.

Whereas—

The law and order, peace and safety of the people of this Territory has been disregarded; murder and robbery rewarded; vice of every species encouraged, thereby setting a bad precedent to the lawless characters of this Territory in the case of the commutation of the sentence of Dolores Moore for the murder of her husband, and

Whereas, The signing of such document for such commutation was contrary to the wishes of a majority of the peaceful and law-abided citizens of this community, not only because the ends of justice have been defied, but that it entails upon us needless expense.

Therefore, We, the undersigned, most *humbly* and *submissively* pray that she may be set at liberty to commence anew her career of blood and violence:

William H Gould	M. Q. Sykes
John F. Gould	Wm. H. Harrington
Prior James	Wm. H. Burton
S. Drachman	Charles H. Seibel
A. Brichta	John Miller
S H. Ramsey	James D. Toole
Jerome Cosgreve	J. Sawyer
Saulos Brown	G. Robin
Thomas Mullett	Geo. M. Tinker
M. Aldrich	L B Wooster
E. N. Fish	Samuel McClitchy
Alonzo Brown	Geo. Swift
Joe. J. Bosselle	C A. Bardenberg
Charles Rice	C. G. Jones
John J. Hill	N. P. Richardson
Jno. P. Sharkey,	T. M. Griffen.
El Moore	W. R. Markham
Jeremiah Kenney	Charles H. Meyers
Levin & Goldtree	Geo. Greer.
Isaac Goldberg	W. H. Gertrue
Geo. W. Pierce	Jno. S. Thayer
James Welch	R F. Crandal
Frank Percel	J. Schaublin
James C. Switzer	Jesus Martinez
Martin McGuin	Santiago Redondo
James Blade	J H. C. Walkemith
William Smith	D. H Smith
Morris Lisitsky	F. Francis
James Meagher	Charles Naylor
John Thompson	William O. Sullivan
William Burns.	John Saassby
Ben. Kelsey	H. Montgomery
John W, Davis.	H B Smith
J. W. Beebe.	G. F. Hite
W. G Knight	J. Griver
Geo. Cooler	Joseph Bryant
William Martin	John Hammell
M Morris	S. Lowenstein
Wm. Obrecargon	C. A Stevens
Archibald Robin	James Taylor
C S. Green	E. B Marshall
George Warren	J A Moore
David McQueen	William Bailey
T R Jones	C A. Duriee
T Van Huron	

Latest News.

Washington, Feb. 16—Gen. Ingalls, during the war Chief Quartermaster of the army of the Potomac was before the military committee of the House and spoke damagingly of the present system of Staff Bureaus. He believed that the Quartermaster's Paymaster's and Commissary departments could be practically and advantageously consolidated into one Bureau, with a third of the number of officers at present employed. He was also of the opinion that the ordnance and artillery could be merged, and that the corps of engineers could easily perform the duties of the coast survey. The investigation is attracting great attention in the military circles throughout the country.

San Francisco Feb 16 The legislature of British Columbia, after a long debate, decided against confederation—the vote stood 11 to 5. A resolution encouraging female immigration passed unanimously.

Earthquake shocks several minutes in duration were felt at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, on Feprnary 11th.

Washington, Feb. 15—Bonds to the amount of $1,280,000 have been issued to the Union Pacific railroad company on account of the completion of two additional sections, terminating a thousand miles west of Omaha.

The President yesterday accepted the report of Commissioners on an additional twenty miles of the Central, extending to the five hundred and tenth mile-post, east of Sacramento, and directed bonds to be issued,

Madrid, Feb, 16—A popular demonstration was again made in this city in favor of freedom of religious worship; also for abolition of capital punishment.

Gold in New York Feb. 10th, was 133.

Legal Tenders, 73.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1869.

ANOTHER APACHE DEPREDATION.

Again it becomes our painful task to record another Apache outrage involving bloodshed and plunder. We have, from various sources ascertained the following, and we believe, full particulars of the affair:

On Saturday, the 26th ult., two wagons belonging to Mr. Thomas Venable were passing through the cañon a few miles from Camp Grant, loaded with hay for the quartermaster at that post, when a party of some fifty Indians suddenly emerged from the shrubbery and fired upon the drivers, one of whom was instantly killed. The other driver, together with two soldiers who had been furnished from Camp Grant as an escort, immediately took refuge beneath one of the wagons, and for about half an hour maintained the unequal combat, and succeeded in keeping the Indians at a considerable distance by firing on them as they attempted to approach. Several shots were exchanged when one of the soldiers was wounded in the face by a bullet; he fled unobserved, and concealed himself for a moment in an adjacent thicket, from which he finally succeeded in making his escape. He had likewise received a bullet wound from the first volley. Meanwhile the remaining soldier and driver defended themselves manfully until the latter received a bullet in the chest which caused instant death. The Indians now sprang forward in a body, evidently expecting to take the survivor alive, but he rushed from his stronghold, fired into them and fled. Being armed with a seven shooting rifle he was enabled to repeat the act whenever his pursuers drew too near, and thus succeeded in escaping. Both soldiers arrived in camp, but the wounded one, it is thought, has received injuries which may prove fatal.

Major Green and Lieuts. Calhoun and Stanton with Company "K" 1st Cavalry and some mounted Infantry, immediately started in pursuit, but upon arriving at the scene of the calamity found that the Indians had departed, after [illegible] the bodies of the dead and taken the twelve mules, the property of Mr. Venable. The pursuers, however, took the trail and came up with a few of the Indians who were left some distance behind the main body for the purpose of keeping watch. A skirmish ensued, in which a soldier belonging to the cavalry company had his horse shot dead under him. Night closing on put an end to the pursuit, and the party returned to the post without having succeeded in recovering any of the stock captured.

Thus it is, day after day the same tragedy of blood is brought before us, and our people falling off by the hands of this demon in human form. James Price, one of the drivers, was alternately a soldier and a citizen in California, Arizona and New Mexico, for the past fifteen years. The other driver was generally known as "Whiskey Bill,"—we have not learned his real name. It is painful to us, as it must be discouraging to Mr. Venable, himself to see him, after thirteen years spent in accumulating property under such hardships as fall to the lot of the pioneer, divested in a night of almost everything he possessed by this Apache—this scourge of Arizona, not satisfied with blood and plunder, actually took time to cut the harness into fragments; also ripping open the mule collars—leaving the sets literally worthless.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter written by one of our men in Congress, the Hon. Coles Bashford: "I have been at work for the past year, to secure for our Territory from the general government, certain sums of money which the law assumed and paid, and I have the satisfaction of informing you, that on Thursday the favorable opinion of the First Auditor of the Treasury was obtained: by which means we will be able at an early day, to draw from the Treasury of the United States to our Territorial Treasury, from nine to ten thousand dollars."

It is quite evident that our delegate has not been negligent of his duty as such; and upon whom our territorial interests have, by him, been well represented.

What has come of the Rocky Mountain News? We regret its disappearance from our daily exchanges. Wonder if some of the postmasters or *deputies* along the route could enlighten us upon this subject.

Col. Barnard left here on Monday last with a company of Cavalry, thirty or forty Infantry and two months' rations, for the purpose of operating against the Apaches. The Col. will establish a supply camp at Dragoon Springs, and leaving the Infantry in charge of the stores, will take the Cavalry with him and scour the surrounding country. This growing activity on the part of the military forces in this Territory is gratifying to contemplate and reflects much credit upon General Devin, commanding the Sub-district, as well as upon the many officers now acting under his orders, all of whom are anxious to gather laurels in Arizona, seemingly unmindful or regardless of the fact that greater hardships seldom attended their acquisition than are here presented, owing to the peculiarities of the country to be traversed. However, we hail this spirit of activity and emulation. It is clearly evident that the days of passive indifference have fled, to return no more; and the results which must arise from the present activity, though not yet perceptible, will, ere long, begin to manifest themselves. From what we have heard of the experience and judgment of Col. Barnard regarding the characteristics and modes of warfare peculiar to the Apaches, we have every reason to believe that they have an active and formidable enemy to contend against; and his recent successful campaign against the band of marauders near Camp Grant, goes far to establish the truth of his ability as an "Indian fighter."

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Hon. Sylvester Mowry to Governor McCormick in reference to the trans-continental railroad system through Arizona. With two roads, one on the thirty-fifth parallel which is secured by the bill already reported, and one on the thirty-second which has so long, steadily and consistently been advocated by Mr. Mowry, and which must eventually be built, Arizona will take her place in the front rank of populous and wealthy States of the Union:

San Francisco. Cal.
February 7th, 1869.

My Dear Governor,

You asked me what you ought to do in reference to the thirty fifth and thirty second parallel Roads through Arizona.

The telegraph to-day tells us that the Senate Committee have reported an Omnibus bill giving aid to all the continental roads except the 32d. Your cue is clearly to make interest at once with the 32d parallel men North and South and force the amendment to include the latter road in the subsidy. The argument is clear; you know it as well as any one—especially the absurdity of lending the government aid to every road *except* the only, one practicable at all seasons, and the most economical in construction. Do this and you have Arizona by the umbilical chord now and for all time.

Yours faithfully.
Sylvester Mowry.

Hon. R. C. McCormick,
M. C.
Washington, D. C.

We learn by the mail carrier from Apache Pass, that a party of Mexicans from Sonora, (sixty in number) arrived at Camp Bowie a few days since. They were in pursuit of Apaches who committed depredations in their vicinity, and applied for rations at the post, which they were unable to obtain. Hungry and desperate, the party then took to the mountains and in the vicinity of Stein's Peak, surprised a large party of Apaches, killed four warriors and took ten prisoners. They have now gone to Rio Miembres in order, if possible, to get provisions and if successful they intend to scour the mountains thoroughly in quest of Cochise and his villainous band. They have in their possession the Apache scalps, and the captives whom they intend to bear back to Sonora as trophies of their valor. Well done *vecinos*.

By a private letter we are informed that a scouting party left Camp Goodwin under charge of Maj Perry and traveling for some time came in contact with a band of Indians near Dragoon Springs. "The Indians" it says, "hoisted a white rag indicating that they wished to enter into conversation; the signal was seen and understood and a conversation followed. The Major, however, attempted to make them prisoners but they anticipating his intention formed an excuse to be absent for a few minutes but when once beyond our reach they failed to return. Upon looking around it was discovered that they had stolen everything which they could carry away unobserved, but happily they did not get any ammunition or fire-arms."

"Tom" has removed his business from Franklin St., and established himself on Main treet nearly opposite the store of M. Lisinsky.

We this week publish upon the 'outside,' a correspondence of the San Diego *Union*, showing the vast mineral resources to be developed by a railroad on the 32d parallel. The remarks upon the subject are confined to two States of Mexico, Chihuahua and Sonora, bordering on the 32d parallel. Yet, how much can likewise be said of the mines along the same route in Arizona: See, for instance, the mining district of Cabibi, the Mowry Silver mines, the Lee & Scott silver mines about twenty miles west of Tucson, the vast gold mine of Apache Pass the real extent and richness of which were unknown until within the past year, and the various mines around Pinos Altos, in N. M. besides many other mines along the same route from which men have accumulated riches in a few months. By far the greatest wealth to be derived from Arizona, both as regards her mineral and agricultural resources is along her southern boundary; this, in Arizona, is well known, and hence, the advocacy of those who have the interest of the Territory at heart, of a road upon the 32d parallel.

We publish this week a communication explanatory of the motives which influenced certain parties in this town to adopt measures for procuring the commutation of the sentence of death in the case of Dolores Moore. The various opinions from high judicial authority are therein compiled in a manner which is intelligible to every ordinary reader, thus affording each an opportunity of deciding on the merits or demerits of the executive action in the case. This communication was furnished us, as it here appears—without signature—and for the satisfaction of the reader we may as well here state, that for it he is indebted to Hon. John B. Allen.

The weather is again becoming warm and pleasant, and the evenings and mornings which during the winter months, were often unpleasantly cool, are now agreeable and invigorating.

The accounts from the various agricultural districts indicate flattering prospects for the ranchmen. On the San Pedro and Gila, the fields under cultivation are green and beautiful, and promise fair to well reward the labor bestowed upon them.

Emigrants from Texas, who left that State en route for California, occasionally pass through Tucson—but, we learn, that upon reaching the Gila and viewing its fertile and extensive valley, and the wealth of its settlers, many of them halt their trains, unpack their luggage and there make their homes.

A few more Tickets left.—By advertising notice it will be seen that the Hodgee' House lottery will come off on the 15th proximo, or as soon thereafter as all the tickets are disposed of. Come up and buy your tickets promptly and let the affair come off as specified.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Tucson, A. T., on March 1st, 1869.

Ballon David A.	Boush Mrs. Minerva
Bredt Charles	
Canterbury P.	Carlile William
Davis Charles C.	Edens John R.
Jackson Fletcher	Fitzpatrick Feliz
Gonsales Jose C.	Halsted David
Manzo Manuel	Mendus Jesus
Market Allen	Montano Jose
Montano Jesus	
Peter G. F,	Redding Lewis,
Sanford Denton	Scranton John
Slator D.	Shanks, A. J.
Shields D. B.	Shotton Ralph.
Sherman Josiah P.	
Vanderboe Jordan	Young Levi M.

Probate Notice

In the matter of the Estate of Juaquin Tapia, deceased. } Probate Court, Pima County. Arizona Territory.

To the people of Arizona Territory:

Notice is hereby given, that Charles T. Hayden, Phillip Drachman, L. B. Wooster and R. Shelton, having filed in this Court their petitions praying for Letters of Administration upon the estate of Juaquin Tapia, deceased, the hearing of said petitions has been fixed by this Court for Wednesday the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause if any they have, why either one of said petitions should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk,

Tucson, Feb. 15th 1869—10:tw.

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLER STORE,

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

☞ A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

HINTON, HOOPER, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots at
Unprecedentedly Low Prices,
HINTON, HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City Dec. 19, 1868-tf.

Garden Seeds.
Grain Sacks.
Wrapping Paper.
California Honey.
For Sale by
M. I. JACOBS, & Co.,
Main Street, Tucson.
February 14, '69. tf.

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.

BY TODD, CULVER & DURFEE.
The Best South of San Francisco.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constently on hand, for sale
Wholesale and Retail.
The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style
The proprietor will take special care to have everything of the best, and insures prompt attention to his customers.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Jan. 24, '69. 24-3m.

HIRAM S. STEVENS
Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that I have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES
nd all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which I propose to sell to all at the very
LOWEST PRICES

at my store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan. 1, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS;
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

THE RICHARDSON HOUSE.
BY
DR. & MRS. N. P. RICHARDSON

HAVING leased the above named Hotel, we are prepared to accommodate the public.

A thorough renovation has taken place, the rooms are kept clean and airy, and no pains will be spared to make the patrons of the House comfortable.

The table shall be furnished with the best he market affords.

Terms.

Board and Lodging per week	$20 00.
Board without Lodging	10 00
Single meals	1 00

Terms cash. All bills payable weekly.
Tucson, Jan 1, '69.

General Items.

The fate of a child is the work of his mother.

He who asks with timidity prepares for himself a denial.

Four things come not back; the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life and the neglected opportunity.

Advice is like snow; the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, is giving exhibitions at Sacramento.

Editorials have recently appeared in Chinese newspapers on the subject of emigration and colonization in California, which the Chinese call the golden mountain.

The Pacha of Egypt is having a theatre built at Cairo expressly for Mlle Schneider, and offers her a salary of 50,000 francs for every three nights.

Eight thousand four hundred and ninety-nine vessels, of all descriptions, arrived at the port of New York during the past year.

The winter is so mild in some parts of England that mushrooms have been picked in the open fields in December.

General Grant has consented to become a member of the "Celtic Association" in Philadelphia.

The Empress Eugine has paid one of her dress-makers 100,000 francs for a single year's service.

The Baltimore and Breman line of steamers are reported to be a complete success.

A woman has recently been sentenced by a Pittsburg Police Court as a "common scold."

Mrs. Lucretia Mott completed her 76th year on January 3d and still retains her health.

A son of General Grant is to enter an Exeter, N. H., academy to fit for Harvard.

A patent has been taken out for a new process of cigar making The leaf tobacco is ground to a pulp and run off in sheets, as paper is made, done up and sold by the quire or ream—and then every one makes his own cigar, if he pleases.

The Indian appropiation for the current year, covers $12,32,360.

The Paraguayans have lost Angustura, their last stronghold.

It is said that the members of the Spanish provisional government favor the Duke de Montpensier for King of Spain.

It is believed the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the current year will fall short of $5,740,000.

A petition against the confirmation of the Alabama claims has been placed at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, for signatures.

The San Franciscans complain that their young school marms marry off too fast. Thirteen lady teachers from the Lincoln school have married within the last four years.

"Cutting off a coupon from the marriage bond" is the ornamental synonym for having a baby.

In California there is one women to to three men; in Nevada one to eight; in Coloradoone to twenty; but in Sonora, they have ten to one man.

Of the six last elected Pennsylvania Senators—Buckalew, Cameron, Cowan, Brodhead, Bigler and Scott—none have ever served in the lower House.

The *Comet* is the name of a newspaper announced down East which is to have an "original tale every week."

The product of gold and silver on the American continent, for 1868, is estimated at $74,500,000 gold, and $60,500,000 silver.

A mechanic in Paducah, Ky., has invented a three wheeled velocipede, said to be superior to all others.

In the department of Oise, France, more than 1,000,000 sacks of beech nuts are gathered annually, and the oils (about sixteen per cent, by weight) extracted It is scarcely inferior to olive oil

A dispatch from Athens says King George declares that Greece must either accept the protocol or receive his resignation of the crown.

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.

GEORGE F. FOSTER.

at the OLD STAND on Main Street,
TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Paso del Norte, importers will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States Troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.

J. F. STONE,
Deputy Collector.

Tucson, A. T., Sept. 22, 1868. tf

THE HODGES' HOUE LOTTERY.

A Hotel Building
FOR TWENTY DOLLARS!

WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT LOTTERY,
350 CHANCES AT $20 EACH.

On or before

the 15th day of April 1869.

THE large and well furnished building belonging to F. M. Hodges, situated on Main street, in that town, known as the Hodges' House and heretofore used and occupied as a Hotel, The House contains Twelve large and commodious rooms, fronts Two hundred and thirty-five feet on two streets, has all necessary outbuildings and a garden of about half an acre attached. The building has and always will, from its desirable location, command constant occupancy at a good rent, and in conformity with the desires of a number of persons, be disposed of at Public Lottery, by the 15th of April next, or as soon as all the tickets are sold. The property being entirely unincumbered, will be ceded and delivered to the person winning, immediately on the result of the lottery being declared; and to satisfy all that the proceedings connected with the lottery will be honorably and fairly conducted, reference is made to the following prominent citizens of Tucson, under whose direction or that of any committee whom the holders of tickets may select the Lottery will be drawn.

Reference.

COL. J P T CARTER, Secretary of the Ter
CAPT. G C SMITH, U S A.
LORD & WILLIAMS, Merchants
E N FISH & CO "
M I JACOBS & CO "
GOLDBERG & CO "
TULLY & OCHOA "
GOODWIN & SANDERS "

Tucson, January 24 1869—12t.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

IN QUINTUPLICATES, will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Tucson, A. T. until 12 o'clock, March 15, 1869, to supply the Subsistence Department at Tucson Depot with the following specified stores, viz:

FLOUR.....135,000 Pounds.
BEANS..... 20,000 do.
FINE SALT... 9,000 do.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in suitable and strong packages for freighting by the Government, and to be delivered by the 1st day of July, 1869

Bids to name, separately the price of the article at the place of manufacture, or growth, or where already stored, and the price of the article at the place of delivery.

Bids must be made separately for each article, and each set of bids must be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

The purchased articles to be subject to inspection on delivery; payment to be made for the actual net weight received, only, and the packages to be retained for the United States

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.

Further particulars will be furnished by the undersigned, on application

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst Qr Mr., U. S. A.
A. C. S.

Tucson Depot, A. T.
February 20, 1869.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram W Fellows, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tucson, A T., Jan. 5th 1869.

CHARLES H. LORD.
Adminstrator.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Charles H. Lord, administrator of the estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his office in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tucson, A T August 7th 1868.

CHARLES H. LORD,
Administrator

WHEAT'S SALOON.

The undersigned having leased the above Saloon, is prepared to furnish his friends and the public with a general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

AUGUSTUS BRIGHTA.

Jan 30, 1869.

District Court Notice.

IN the District Court for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona,
vs
John B. Allen, Territorial Treasurer for the Territory of Arizona, Coles Bashford, and Charles H. Lord Territorial Auditor.

To Coles Bashford one of the defendents above named:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the District Court, for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint of Granville H Oury, Attorney General for said Territory, in an action for injunction, to enjoin the presentation and payment of certain Territorial Bond and Warrants numbering as follows: Territorial Bonds, No7 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 89 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120. 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150, and Territorial Warrants numbering 42 51 52 55 105 and 106,

You are hereby required to answer the complaint herein filed within four months from the publication hereof, and to serve a copy thereof upon Granvile H. Oury, at his office in Tucson, in said county and Territory, within the time above specified.

And you are also notified that if you fail to answer the complaint of the plaintiff within the four months aforesaid, judgment will be taken against you by default, and application made to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

L. S. Given under my hand and the seal of said District Court, at Tucson, this 14th day of January, A. D., 1869.

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk

3-1mo.

FOR SALE!!

THAT fine and commodious property belonging to Charles Hardenburg, situated at the Northern end of town, formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Hughes.

This desirable property comprises two dwelling houses and a large store house with a good Well of water and the whole being enclosed by an adobe wall ten feet high and a hundred feet square, all in good order,

The object of the undersigned in offering this property for sale is its too great distance from the Government Work Shops where his days are spent, and only sells to purchase or erect another residence more adjacent to his labors,

Terms Reasonable.

CHAS. A, HARDENBURG.

February 7, 1869. 4t.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silvers of San Francisco

E. N. FISH & CO,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constanly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c, which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69 32tf

CASH STORE!
GOLDBERG & CO

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVING received a new supply of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of Dry goods, Fancy goods, Ladies dress goods, of every description, Hats and Caps, Cloaks and shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery, Groceries and Provisions, etc., etc. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low. Give us a call.

tf. Jan. 1, 69

F H Goodwin Adam Saunders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing Goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c, &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869 tf.

RESTAURANT!

On Franklin Street, opposite Allen buildings,

TUCSON, A.T.

THE proprietors would announce to the public that they are prepared to entertain their Guests with the choicest viands of the season and everything which the market can supply in the finest style and shortest notice.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with Hot Coffee, Chocolate, Pies Cakes and Oysters at all hours. Open day and night.

FARRELL and TRASK Proprietors.

Feb 7, 1869. tf

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla,
N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians.

Coaches leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 1 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent, Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
42-3t. La Mesilla. N. M

M. R. Platt. J. E. McCafferty

PLATT & McCAFFERY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

DR. N. P. RICHARDSON.

Office Richardson's Hotel,

TUCSON, A. T.

Chas. H. Lord. W. W. Williams.

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

JNO. S. THAYER,
(Licensed)
—Auctioneer—

Office at the store of JUAN FERNANDES
MAIN STREET, TUCSON,

Dec. 26, 1868-tf.

F. M. HODGES.
MAIN STREET

TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st, '69

THOMAS M. YERKES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable, and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

P. B. Tully. Estevan Ochoa

TULLY & OCHOA.
Main Street, Tucson, A T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any house in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan 1st 1869.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

which are for sale to sell on the closest and best principles.

We would also announce to those persons desiring to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Acequia and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge.

ISRAEL & COX.
Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

BLACKSMITH AND WAGGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE. Work will be carried on on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hand of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and unsituate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

New Series. Tucson, A. T., Sunday, March 14, 1869. Vol. 2. No. 11

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

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THE FARMER'S HOME.

Still let me live among the hills,
The rocks, the trees, the flowers,
Where I have passed my earliest years,
My childhood's earliest hours.

How oft beneath an aged oak,
Near by my father's dwelling,
Have I reposed with kindred youth,
Some playful story telling.

The birds above would plume their wings
And raise their merry voices;
O sure it is a pleasant place
Where everything rejoices.

Surrounded by the friends I love,
And Free from every fetter,
I am an independent man,
And wish for nothing better.

My little children round me sport,
So blooming, bright and healthy—
I often think that nature's gifts
Hath made me very wealthy.

My wife is all that she should be
I'm sure, if every man were so...
Mine is the greatest blessing.

Letter from White Pine.

[From the Weekly Examiner]

The Nevada *Gazette* publishes the following:

TREASURE CITY, Feb. 4th, 1869

MR. EDITOR:—White Pine is still attracting the attention of people from all parts of the world Never before in the history of mining excitements on the Pacific coast has there been such a general stampede among the masses of the people" The Gold Lake excitement of 1859 caused a few individuals to lay off on a "wild goose chase," and in due time they returned to the place from whence they came without any diamond breastpins on their shirts, gold rings on their fingers or silver buttons on their coats The Fraser River excitement of 1858 depopulated many of the prosperous mining camps in California The Washoe excitement of 1860 was the first to prove profitable to any of the roving adventurers, The Reese River excitement of 1862 damped the ardor of the capitalists in the Eastern States, and lessened the confidence of Montgomery street brokers in the value or permanence of silver mines, and stocks to fall so low that no person expected to see them rise again on any investment Yet, at White Pine, in 1869 (to vary the rhyme), we find the capitalist with his coin, the "poor but honest" miner with his pick and shovel, the blacksmith with his forge, the carpenter with his plane, the shoemaker with his last, the doctor with pill box, the lawyer with *out* his brief, all expecting to make their fortunes in the land of sage brush and silver, anxious to discover an "Eberhardt" or find the "hidded treasure."

No words of warning however prophetic, no words of sickness, of suffering, or of death, however fearful, will stop a single person (or woman) from taking a journey to this blessed land. Chloride is on the brain, and they want to have it in their pockets, no matter how they will have to be exposed to the chilling winds and wintry blasts of a cold December night, and take the uncertain chances of escaping without frozen feet or having their noses bitten by February frosts. No matter how they are unable to find a place where they can "rest their wearied limbs" and "bathe their fevered brow," or appease the wants of the inner man. No arguments, however logical, can be advanced that would convince any of these wild adventurers who have less pieces of silver than notices of location, in their pockets, that there is, at the present time, a very poor chance of making a fortune at White Pine, where the snow is at least a foot deep and the weather so severe that but little prospecting can be done.

I shall never again attempt so useless a task and as 'experience is a dear school but fools will learn in no other," will allow them to graduate in this academy, wherein all of us have taken many lessons, and learn for themselves the truth of what I write. Next summer, when the snow is melted and a few mills erected, so that the mines can be worked, and the ore crushed, there will be a "fair show" for every body. I believe the mines will prove to be permanent; that this district will be the most extensive as well as the richest on the continent of North America. The only drawback will be the reckless manner in which *capitalists* are incorporating claims. For instance: a mining claim is located on Treasure Hill to-day; to-morrow the notice is recorded; within one week, two days' work is done upon the ground, and a certificate of this is taken from the Recorder, and some man who has influence is paid a few hundred dollars to go to San Francisco to incorporate. Not over $25 has been expended to develop the mine. No ore is found, and the next thing we "honest miners" hear at White Pine is, that the claim has been incorporated for $2,000,000, and some high sounding names are taken from among the wealthy men of California and used for Trustees in order to deceive the common people and make them believe that these men are expending mony, and of course the mine is a "good thing." When, in reality, nothing can be shown but solid limestone with now and then a trace of calc spar.

Many claims have real merit, and it is a shame that "corporations which have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned," should be permitted, by incorporating "wild-cat" ground, to destroy the fair fame of this justly celebrated and fabulously rich mining region A little more muscle on the claims and less bustle among stiff-necked, white-collared superintendents, would prove more beneficial to the owners who have invested their coin.

I write freely without being accused of "sour grapes," because I have interests that show on the face a value of many thousands. The certificates look well, but I regret to say that mine does not show a *par value*.

STEPH. R. HOYT,

The Flood in San Jose.

The San Jose *Patriot* of February 10th, gives the following statement of the damage done by the rain in that vicinity:

San Jose was visited this morning with the most fearful flood of water that the oldest inhabitant remembers. We have had heavy rains for several days and nights, which completely filled the earth to its utmost capacity of absorbing, and last night, about ten o'clock, one of the heaviest rains we have ever seen began to fall, and continued through the entire night without intermission. Toward morning, the Guadalupe River overflowed its banks, and the water spread over the entire flat up to the Convent grounds, rising higher than ever known before. On Santa Clara street, the Horse Railway track, from the front of the Convent to the Guadalupe bridge was covered with water. The bridge was reported to be standing, but the water was up, even with the floor. The culverts on the San Francisco and San Jose railroad, between the depot and Guadalupe bridge, were carried away shortly after the departure of the first train of cars. At nine o'clock, when we visited the water front, the water was raising at the rate of about six inches per hour; but at ten o'clock the rise was not so rapid. The scene was truly appalling, and rendered more so by hundreds of rumors of loss of life and destruction of property. A beautiful portion of the city in the direction of Provost Garden has been built up within two years. Tasteful cottages and handsome gardens form the chief feature of that division of the city, and the residents there, knowing that in high water the place is liable to overflow, had built up the streets, graded and graveled them, and felt safe from future overflows; but the whole of that portion of the city west of Gambert's house was swept by the flood. But the force of the flood was felt with more devastating effect north of Santa Clara street, west of the convent grounds and on toward the San Francisco and San Jose railroad depot. Several houses are reported to have been washed from their underpinning and overturned, and several persons are said to have been drowned. There are so many rumors afloat in regard to these calamities, that we do not feel justified in giving them publicity. But all accounts agree in stating that a man named Kelly was lost. Some say it is the plasterer of that name who lived on the banks of the Los Gatos, and others say that it is another Kelly. A Mexican and a Mexican child are also reported drowned but this lacks confirmation. In a little house near the railroad bridge, a Mexican woman, the widow of Lieutenant Soto, and her two children and her mother lived. The house began to float. Madam Soto put her two children on her back, and she and her mother attempted to wade out to high ground. The old lady swam safely ashore, but Madam Soto, encumbered as she was, carried by the strong current and would have been drowned had not officer Ballou came to her assistance. The eldest child, a girl, lost its hold on the mother and floated off. Ballou, after getting Madam Soto and the younger child ashore, plunged in after the girl, who was being carried rapidly down the stream. He succeeded in catching her by the foot, in water up to his shoulders, and saved her, in an almost drowned condition. The child was taken to the fire, warmed, rubbed and restored to life. We heard it reported that Mr. W. Carroll had also saved a child from drowning.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that Mr. Kelly is safe. No lives were lost by the flood.

A Snake Story.

Marie Jauez, wife of a farmer of Tarascon, went to wash her linen in the Ariego, taking her baby with her. All at once she saw a snake a yard and a half long, which made a spring at her, attracted probably, by a smell of milk from her breast, she being a wet nurse The reptile attempted to enter her mouth, but not being able to do so, wound itself around her neck, and bit her severely. The terrified woman made efforts to pull it from her neck and her son, uttering piercing cries, hastened to her assistance. At last she succeeded in casting it from her; but instead of taking its flight it looked furiously at her, and raising itself, as if preparing to spring. The woman dreadfully frightened, shrieked wildly. A young man came up, and boldly attacking the reptile with a stick, succeeded in killing it If the woman had been left to herself, she would probably have died from convulsions caused by fear. Her face bears the mark of the reptile's bite, and her neck is scratched by its folds.—San Francisco *Weekly Dispatch*.

The Queen of Belgium, it is said, has regained the affections of her royal husband, by the great self abnegation with which she devoted herself to nursing his insane sister, Carlotta. Three years ago a coolness had arisen between the King and the Queen which threatened to lead to a permanent separation. For a whole year they treated each other in the most frigid manner; but when the queen brought Carlotta from Miramar to the Palace of Laeken, and the King had embraced his poor sister, he turned to his wife, who had averted her face and was hardly able to restrain her tears. He laid his hand on her shoulder and whispered a few words in her ear, and the Queen, with streaming eyes but a radiant face, threw herself into his arms. From that day forward they have treated each other again as if they were ardent young lovers.

Newspaper Blunders.

The *Advertisers' Gazette* published in New York, gives a list of newspaper errors, some of them quite laughable. When one considers the haste in which very much matter is prepared for the press, and the large number of independent blocks of metal of which an article consists when in the form, and the fact that the proof reader is not only mortal and liable to err, but that he cannot possibly know by intuition exactly what the writer intended to say, the only wonder is that errors of the press are not more frequent. The following are blunders for which the printer should hardly be held responsible:

A Wisconsin paper says: "During a fierce thunder-storm near Mount Deseret, the lightning came down through the roof of the house and bed, upon which lay a husband and wife, throwing the man out of bed, thence into the cellar and out through the drain, and then plouged up the ground to the barn-yard where it killed a cow."

A Connecticut editor gives an account of a man who "blew out his brains after bidding his wife good by with a shot gun."

Let us chronicle the affecting inscription given by a New York paper, in an account of a new monument recently erected in a village churchyard: "Erected to the memory of John Phillips accidently shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

Another Wisconsin paper, in describing a large farm, advertised in its columns for sale, adds: "The surrounding country is most beautiful; also, two wagons and a yoke of steers."

The *Independent*, in speaking of a new steam [illegible] to see imported articles manufactured at home and at greatly reduced prices."

The *World* says that "ex-Governor Andrew was born in 1818, previous to which event he had two strokes of apoplexy, one in 1804, and the other in 1800."

A notice of a recent steamboat explosion, in a western paper, ends as follows: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chamber-maid. She was insured for $15,000, and loaded with iron."

An editor, referring to patent metallic air-tight coffins, says: "No person having once used one of these coffins, will use no other."

A political paper in Minnesota, in advocating the election of its candidate, says that its "standard-bearer, Charles E. Flandran, has twice laid down his life to save Western Minnesota from being devastated by the Indians." Its oponent thinks "a dead corpse (!) after all, a suitable candidate for a dead party." Wonder which blundered most.

In addition to the foregoing, our critical Prescott co tempory, in an elaborate article of condolence on the tightness of the times, remarks, "ye', no man need be idle *for* want of work; no man, to our knowledge, goes hungry *for* want of something to eat."

General Items.

Paris has now 69 political journals.
Mark Twain runs a velocipede.
Boston banks have over $3 000,000 in gold.
The Abysinian war cost England $45.000,000
The strength of the French army is 494,000 men.

A chignon on the head of a lady in Pittsburg caught a bullet aimed at a pigeon.

The New York Herald boasts of press facilities to throw off 85,000 copies an hour.

Rothschild left money enough to buy up Chicago, St. Louis and a good part of Cincinnati.

California has a surplus of twenty millions of bushels of wheat.

It costs a Calcutta Hindoo about a dollar and a half to have his body burned in fine style.

Prussia is having $300,000 dollars worth of guns made in the United States, and desires peace.

Prince Salm Salm has gone into the Prussian service.

The young Marquis of Bute, one of the richest noblemen of England has just joined the Church of Rome.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY MARCH 14, 1869.

THE COMMUTATION,

The commutation of the sentence of Dolores Moore, convicted of the murder of her husband, and who should have been hanged or set at liberty on the 26th ultimo, instead of imprisoned for life, has been the cause of considerable debate and discord among our hitherto harmonious citizens. We published a lengthy correspondence last week in vindication of the course pursued by the acting Governor, which in our opinion, reflects but little credit on the amount of legal talent manifested by the judges of this Territory; or, rather, it is to be deplored that a subject of such grave magnitude as the one in question, cannot be handled with honesty of purpose and the dictates of law without it being made the hobby to gain an end or acquire an aim. The whole farce seems, as it were, a spider web woven by the judges to catch the present delegate to Congress, Gov. McCormick; but the acute perception of this individual seemed to perceive it at a glance, as his action plainly said; "no you don't—take my artless successor—I'm off for California right away." Subsequently the acting Governor was caught sure enough, in this frail web, and we neither envy the sympathy and condolence manifested toward him by the community nor admire with extreme ardency his abilities to discharge the duties incumbent on him as executive of the Territory.

We contend that if, according to the decision of the judges, there was not sufficient evidence to convict Dolores Moore, she ought to have been set at liberty. His Honor, Judge Backus who pronounced the sentence of death says in his recommendation for executive clemency: "there is a bare possibility that the convict did not commit the crime." If so, why was not that "bare possibility" given in favor of the prisoner? Why did he not grant the motion of appeal taken before him and, by so doing, appease his conscience and act legally. No, such a course would not be popular; the jury [illegible] and in the convictions of the community she was doubly guilty; therefore, he deemed it necessary to denounce the severest penalty of the law, and by doing so render himself popular and somebody else very unpopular. The learned Judge ought also to have added in his recommendation for executive clemency, that the whole affair was a hoax and there was a "bare possibility" that Moore yet lived. But to revert to the complaisancy of of the acting Governor, who wishes the people to believe that he was solely induced to commute the sentence through the decision of the judges. Let us see—Judge Carter says: "I am of opinion that the decision was wrong and ought not to have been had." The commutation to imprisonment for life was not in accordance with this decision by any means; no, it was a monstrous assumption of authority as unwarrantable as it is ridiculous. If "the conviction ought not to have been had," why is the convict not at liberty? The crime for which she was arraigned and tried admitted only of death or liberty; then why, in the name reason, did the acting Governor assume the responsibility of establishing for her a distinct punishment, contrary to all law and justice.

So many malefactors now-a-days evade the weak clutches of the law that it is seriously to be questioned whether civilized society should not make war upon the criminal classes, just as it had to wage a conflict in all time upon wild beasts and savages. Suppose the frontiersman was not allowed upon his own motion, to strike a blow at the wolf, the panther, the rattle-snake the marauding Apache, Suppose these animals, when suspected of depredation could enjoy the benefit of the same laxity and prolixity of prosecution and the same chances of final impunity which are offered to the assassin; it is easy to perceive that under such conditions, the wilderness would never have been subdued or civilization extended. We are satisfied that no penalty denounced by the law, however heavy, operates to suppress the criminal propensity unless its infliction is so swift and certain as to cause it to be regarded as the inevitable sequence of crime.

Now, whether the hanging of murderers will serve to suppress the murderous propensity in others or not, it is certain that it saves society from the continued criminal career of the culprits who are hanged. But what is the use of denouncing the penalty if it never is to be executed? It is worse than useless. Society is not secured against the repetition of the crime. No meditative criminal is deterred by the example of punishment. The worst passions of the worst natures are evoked under the confident hope of impunity; and thousands of innocent persons become victims of crime because they trust to the false pretense of protection held out by law We see a fair sample of its frivolity in the case of Dolores Moore. The opinion of the judges have set aside the verdict of the jury and as the acting Governor is guided solely by their sugestions, he will please open his eyes to the impropiety of consigning to imprisonment for life a person who is not convicted of crime. Act boldly and independently, Governor, follow the dictates of the law (or rather of the judges) turn the prisoner adrift and by so doing you will extricate yourself from your present dilemma and save the Territory the expense of maintaining a convict whose *"conviction was wrong and ought not to have been had."*

A MONSTER MEMORIAL.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* publishes a memorial presented in Congress, in connection with a bill to provide for the government of the Indian tribes. The bill and memorial were presented by Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts—the following extracts from the memorial we publish for the amusement of our readers in Arizona. It is "from the representatives of seven yearly meetings of the religious Society of Friends, in fifteen States;" but we will stake our head upon it that not a single member of the fraternity ever saw a hostile Indian, in a state of nature during his whole life. After a lengthy review of the "disgraceful facts revealed by the military proceedings toward the Indians," it says:

"But we do not desire to dwell upon the sickening history of the past, except to guard against its repetition in the future. While the white men, whose brutal murders have brought upon many innocent settlers the vengeance of an outraged and savage foe, still go unpunished and with blood upon their hands, demand the extermination of the Indians, many of the tribes, both innocent and guilty of retaliation

survivors reduced to subjection, and have submitted themselves to the sense of justice in the white man's breast.

"While we have no sympathy with wrong, or outrage of any kind we cannot but express the hope that the further shedding of blood shall cease, and that the leniency which becomes a powerful nation may be extended to the children of the forest, who have been struggling for their right to live upon the soil of their ancestors."

Yes, they have, indeed, been, and are now struggling for the right to live, but this right their actions seem to demand as a monopoly; and it is not very likely that we of Arizona will stand unconcerned and view the distruction by Indians, of life and property among our fellow-citizens, just because our religious "Friends" hope that we may cease to shed the blood of "the children of the forest." Notwithstanding our determination to retaliate, we would, nevertheless, be very willing at any time, to grant terms of amicability if such would be adhered to, when accepted by the Indian, but well knowing the absurdity of such negotiation, we simply feel disgusted upon reading fire-side resolutions by parties whom we have every reason to believe, preach not from any christian feeling, but with a view to obtain notoriety. After some time spent in moralizing, it explodes thus:

"When we reflect upon the outrages to which they have been subjected, we can appreciate the remark of the indignant chief who said to your commissioners: 'The white people treat us worse than the wolves do.'"

Having at length exhausted all the ammunition of its christian battery, it picks up the national financial shot-gun and discharges the following random shot:

"It is our belief that the sooner the tribal relation is broken up, and the Indian population permanently attached to the land and brought under the same laws, privileges and responsibilities with the rest of the community, the better it will be for the whole country. The three hundred thousand Indians will then become a valuable aid in the development of the national wealth; and the tax-paying inhabitants of the land will be spared from contributing the untold millions now worse than wasted in Indian wars."

There are, we think, very few who will not coincide with the belief above expressed, which is, in short, that the sooner the Indians are subdued the better it will be for the country; but it is certain that this subjugation will never be brought about by the empty preaching of those who sit with folded arms in the city of Baltimore, at which place, the memorial under consideration was signed by thirteen representatives of the society before mentioned. Nor do we think that it would be commendable self-abnegation, for delegates from this society to undertake a visit to the homes of the hostile Indians in Arizona, for any purpose whatever, as there is very little comfort in the the accommodation afforded by the Apache to his guest: one can obtain a very fair view of this accommodation by fancying an individual tied with his back against a cactus, the trunk of which is studded with thorns varying from half an inch to an inch and a half in length, while a fire in front gradually parches him to death.

RAILROADS.

By the latest news from the doings of Congress we are informed that the right of way has been granted to the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad Company. This is the long contemplated route along the 32d parallel and must of necessity come somewhere in the vicinity of this city. We did not observe that anything beyond the mere right of way had been granted and in our opinion, Congress would have legislated more for the benefit of the nation at large and coming ages, had no princely subsidy ever been granted to any corporations however specious the claim set up to it as being for a great national work. If any road has a claim to this subsidy it is this over the 32d parallel to the Pacific ocean, but it is violently opposed by the very corporations who have themselves received sufficient from the government to build their road without any outlay of private capital, and we hardly anticipate that the government will look toward this route with the same liberality. We trust the appropriation for a subsidy may pass through Congress for both this southern route over the 32d parallel and also for the northern one from Lake Superior to Puget Sound so that the adverse interests of these different routes may hold the vast and soulless corporations in check, for as it is the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads will control the commerce of the nation at large. By advices both public and private we perceive that the great advantages of this 32d parallel route and the increasing demands of commerce are now obvious to the eyes of the great eastern capitalists and whether the subsidy is granted or not, the road will be built. A private letter to a gentleman of this place, received by last mail, states that some members of a surveying expedition had already started from Boston with a view of concentrating for the purpose of an immediate survey of the route. Also another private letter in our possession says there is every indication that the 32d parallel road will obtain the same amount of Government aid as the 35th.; the strength of the Southern route's friends being deemed sufficient to accomplish this end so much to be desired by us. Therefore we hail the bill granting the right of way, the preparation for the survey and other sanguine advices as the harbingers that our claims have been weighed and have not been found wanting.

VERNAL.

There are few scenes in nature, however sublime, which awaken so many glowing emotions, as those which spring into existance with the return of Spring. The cultivated fields and the forest are alike pleasing to contemplate, when, after a season of decay, the vernal showers and sunshine restore to them their suit of verdure. And this is the scene which now presents itself in Arizona. The forests which embellish the valleys of our rivers, are again crowned with foliage and the garb of Spring again mantles our fields. Our thriving population do not stand, indifferent spectators of this change from the cheerless aspect of winter; All are planting or gardening. Lands which bear no trace of having been, at any former period, upturned by the hand of industry, are being gradually cleared of rubbish; and the surface, though knitted together by the growth of ages, is, every day being rent asunder by the plow and harrow of the cultivator. Nor is the observance of Spring confined to the rural districts alone: we find that our merchants are constantly receiving supplies of goods adapted to the season "newly born." The "gay and festive" promenade or drive out, unincumbered by the robes which, but a few weeks ago, were indispensible to the maintainance of that warmth necessary to constitute comfort. With the return of Spring we likewise observe, that many who arrived here two and three months ago, have spent the winter season in our genial climate, and are now about to seek an interpretation of their golden dreams by making a trip to the famous mining region of White Pine—we wish that they may not be disappointed in all they expect there to find.

The Santa Fe "Daily New Mexican" has its flag unfurled in the breeze and its huge cannon bellowing forth fire smoke and brimstone on the opposers of its candidate, Chaves, who is now in possession of his seat in Congress—Clever having been ousted on the 20th ultimo.

From the "New Mexican" we learn that on the night of the 11th ult., the Indians attempted to take the train of Benceslado Lujan, from his camp near Fort Selden.

About the same time others of ye gentle savages appropriated some two hundred head of cattle belonging to White's ranch, six miles north of Franklin on the Las Cruces road.

Tucson, March 11th, 1869.

EDITORS ARIZONIAN:—Will you please state in your next issue why the names of the parties who signed the petition praying for the commutation of the sentence of Dolores Moore, did not appear in your issue of the 7th inst.? I have been informed that many of the names were those of parties from Sonora who knew not what they signed.

INQUIRER.

'INQUIRER," that is a question you must solve for yourself: we do not know for what reason they were denied publicity. In our last week's issue, you saw the communication as it was received by us.

New York, Feb. 17.

Gold 134
Legal tender 74@74

Latest News.

(From the Daily New Mexican.)

New York, Feb 20—A Havana special says a thousand chasseurs arrived from Spain and were received with enthusiastic demonstration. The Spanish forces in arms on the island number 17 000.

Another special says the Cuban revolution promises an early and complete success. All accounts show the insurgents to be advancing rapidly. Dulce's vigorous and repressive policy stimulates instead of repressing the rebellion.

Washington Feb. 22—In the House Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Pacific railroad. After some opposition the previous question was ordered and the resolution was passed by 122 to 40.

Mr. Stewart presented an additional section transferring the control of the Indian bureau to the war department. After considerable debate the amendment was rejected by 30 to 26, and the bill then passed.

Washington, Feb. 25—The President transmitted to the Senate a large number of appointments to the army, mostly brevets.

In the House, the bill to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts, was passed by 117 to 61 after several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill.

San Francisco, Feb. 25—About four hundred Chinese women arrived by the China. They were taken from the ship under a police guard to a place designated by the chief of police. An effort was made to seize some of them, in which a number were severely wounded. Great excitement exists in the Chinese quarter of town.

Chicago, Feb. 22—The House of representatives passed the bill restoring capital punishment which was abolished by last Legislature.

New York, Feb 24—A Havana dispatch say there is great excitement in that city relative to the announcement that there were two iron-clads at Key West, and supposed to be designed for the insurgents.

Washington, Feb, 26—It is said that Gen. Grant, in a recent conversation, intimated that all Southern military commanders removed by Johnson will be replaced. In a conversation with a southern senator he expressed himself particularly anxious for Southern reconstruction. He said that North Carolina and Alabama were the best reconstructed States of all and when the rest were safely restored the country would be the happiest in the world.

Pittsburg, Feb. 26—Six men left Morgantown, in a skiff, for Geneva and have not since been heard from. The skiff was found bottom upward, and all the men are supposed to have been drowned.

Madrid, Feb. 25—The vote in the Cortes thanking the provisional government and authorizing Serrano to form a new ministry was 150 in favor to 52 against.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1869.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

MAILS for the East will, hereafter, close on Sundays and Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p. m.

A DISCHARGED soldier, by the name William Brown, can hear of something to his advantage by inquiring at Lord & Williams' in this city.

MAJOR COLLINS, from Camp Crittenden, arrived in town during the week—we likewise notice that Capt. McDougall, from Camp Goodwin, is in town.

THE Apache Pass Mining Company have their quartz mill erected and will resume operations within ten days. Sufficient quartz has been extracted from the mine to keep the mill in operation for several months.

WE have received two numbers of "The History of the Territory of Arizona," by Charles Granville Johson. The work is beautifully illustrated, and thus far, contains many amusing and interesting facts concerning the country and its inhabitants.

EVERY man to his fancy—but we think that an evening may be spent very pleasantly at the Continental Hall; the proprietors are affable and accommodating and endeavor to make their patrons feel at home and happy.

MR. ABRAHAM LYON left Tucson last week and has gone to Arizona City. He has been appointed Customs officer at that place, and upon his arrival will assume the duties of his office. Mr. Lyon came to the west in 1857 since which time he encountered many of the dangers, and was an actor in many of the scenes which lend so much romance to frontier life.

THE hotel and restauration excitement has, at length, completely subsided. A couple of months ago there were, at least, five or six eating houses, of different degrees of respectability—now there are but three left. The present arrangement in this line of business is, however, much the better, as the greatest epicure may now find at the Hotel of Dr. Richardson everything his appetite may demand.

ON THE morning of the 10th inst, the sun rose unclouded and shone forth with wonted brilliancy upon the city of Tucson. The birds sang their sweetest melodies as they flattered sportively among the foliage which adorns the banks of the Santa Cruz. All nature was in ecstacy. None would ever suppose that ere the sun had reached the meridian of noon, an event of any great magnitude would transpire—yet an event did happen—reader, it was nothing less than the departure for California, of our fellow townsman and co-professional, the irrepressible Johnny Gould.

BY THE mail carrier from Camp Grant, we are informed that Col. Iges, with Col Dunkleberger, Lieut. Stanton and two companies, one of Infantry and one of Cavalry, left that post upon a scouting excursion toward the Pinella mountains. We have many hopes of the success of this expedition as we well know the energy and perseverence of the officer in command; and we likewise believe that there are few officers in Arizona who command so much respect among enlisted men as does Col. Iges, and none whose orders are by them more cheerfully obeyed. When we find throughout a detachment of soldiers, that which we have so often observed to exist among the troops he commanded, viz: a spirit of emulation—a determination on the part of each, to gain the notice of his commanding officer, we may justly conclude that half the battle has been fought to advantage. The moderate success which has hitherto attended his expeditions may be accounted for from the fact that he did all his scouting with Infantry, and experience has taught us, that pursuing Indians with infantry through such country as that selected by the Apaches, for their own safety, is simply fatiguing men to no purpose.

BY A letter from Maricopa Wells we are informed of a shooting affray which took place at the Gila Crossing, on the 3d instant:

It appears that a man named Bacon, while in a state of intoxication, without any known cause commenced abusing another named Gardner. The latter tried, by every means, to satisfy the unreasonable demands of his drunken companion; but this condescension on the part of Gardner seemed only to render Bacon the more abusive, and at length drawing a large bowie knife, he pursued Gardner into a corner of the house. The latter, upon finding himself thus cornered, and seeing no possibility of escaping without a conflict, found it necessary to act at once, he therefore pulled his pistol and shot the former dead. The authorities at Maricopa were informed of the affair by an Indian who happened to discover the body about four hours after the occurrence. A party of men immediately started for the scene, where they found the body lying upon a pile of grain and covered with blood; it was immediately removed to Maricopa and buried at the expence of Hinton Hooper & Co. All parties seem to consider that Gardner was entirely justifiable in the act, but censure him for having failed to report the affair and for leaving the body to be discovered by chance.

RAILROAD TIME.—"Brigham" arrived with the Eastern mail, on Friday last, about eight hours ahead of time.

SEVERAL trains have arrived from various parts during the week; among them we notice one laden with goods for E. N. Fish & Co.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the "Velocipede Training School," Mechanics' Pavillion, San Francisco. We read with much interest of the great popularity of the velocipede, as a source of amusement, and hope, ere long, to see its skeleton form whirling through our own streets and plazas.

NOTICE.

FORT YUMA, February 20, 1869.

WE have this day appointed Capt. ISAAC POLHAMUS, Jr., General Superintendent of our business on the Colorado River.

The resignation of our late Agent, Mr. JOHN B. DOW, and our Clerk, Mr. C. H. BRINLEY, date from the 1st and 20th instant.

GEO. A. JOHNSON & CO.

11-4t.

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf.

F H Goodwin — Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c, &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869 tf.

THE RICHARDSON HOUSE.

BY

DR & MRS. N P. RICHARDSON

HAVING leased the above named Hotel, we are prepared to accommodate the public.

A thorough renovation has taken place, the rooms are kept clean and airy, and no pains will be spared to make the patrons of the House comfortable.

The table shall be furnished with the best the market affords.

Terms.

Board and Lodging per week	$20 00
Board without Lodging	16 00
Single meals	1 00

Terms cash. All bills payable weekly

Tucson, Jan 1, '69.

HIRAM S. STEVENS

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that I have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which I propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at my store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan. 1, 1869.

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.

BY TODD, CULVER & DURFEE.

The Best South of San Francisco.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS

Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand, for sale

Wholesale and Retail.

The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style

The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insure prompt attention to their customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 24, '69, 24-3m.

HINTON, HOOPER, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Fraudisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HINTON, HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City Dec. 19, 1868-tf.

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand, the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c.; &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32tf

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVING received a new supply of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of Dry goods, Fancy good, Ladies dress goods, of every description, Hats and Caps, Cloaks and Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery, Groceries and Provisions, etc., etc. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low. Give us a call.

tf. Jan. 1, 69

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.

GEORGE F. FOSTER.

at the OLD STAND on Main Street,

TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

E. N. FISH, Tucson — S. SILVENBERG, San Francisco

Garden Seeds.

Grain Sacks.

Wrapping Paper,

California Honey.

For Sale by

M. I. JACOBS, & Co.,

Main Street, Tucson.

February 14, '69. tf.

THOMAS M. YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonabe, and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan. 1st 1868. tf.

P. R. TULLY. — ESTEVAN OCHOA

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

THE HODGES' HOUE LOTTERY.

A Hotel Building FOR TWENTY DOLLARS!

WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT LOTTERY,

350 CHANCES AT $20 EACH.

On or before

the 15th day of April 1869.

THE large and well furnished building belonging to F. M. Hodges, situated on Main street, in that town, known as the Hodges' House and heretofore used and occupied as a Hotel. The House contains Twelve large and commodious rooms, fronts Two hundred and thirty-five feet on two streets, has all necessary outbuildings and a garden of about half an acre attached. The building has and always will, from its desirable location, command constant occupancy at a good rent, and in conformity with the desires of a number of persons, be disposed of at Public Lottery, by the 15th of April next, or as soon as all the tickets are sold. The property being entirely unincumbered, will be ceded and delivered to the person winning, immediately on the result of the lottery being declared; and to satisfy all that the proceedings connected with the lottery will be honorably and fairly conducted, reference is made to the following prominent citizens of Tucson, under whose direction or that of any committee whom the Holders of tickets may select the Lottery will be drawn.

Reference.

COL. J. P. T. CARTER, Secretary of the Ter
CAPT. G. C. SMITH, U. S. A.
LORD & WILLIAMS, Merchants
E. N. FISH & CO "
M. I. JACOBS & CO "
GOLDBERG & CO "
TULLY & OCHOA "
GOODWIN & SANDERS "

Tucson, January 24, 1869—12t.

TUCSON RESTAURANT!

On Main Street (opposite Lesinsky & Co's. store), TUCSON, A. T.

THE proprietors would announce to the public that they are now prepared to entertain their guests with the choicest viands of the season and everything which the market can supply in the finest style and shortest notice.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with Hot Coffee, Chocolate, Pies Cakes and Oysters at all hours. Open day and night.

FARRELL and TRASK Proprietors.

March 1st 1869. tf

M. R. PLATT. — J. E. MCCAFFRY.

PLATT & McCAFFRY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

DR. N. P. RICHARDSON,

Office Richardson's Hotel.

TUCSON, A. T.

CHAS. H. LORD. — W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS,

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

JNO. S. THAYER,

(Licensed)

—Auctioneer—

Office at the store of JUAN FERNANDES MAIN STREET, TUCSON,

Dec. 26, 1868-tf.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69 tf

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.

Would also announce to those persons desiring to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Asequie and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & SON.

Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

WHEAT'S SALOON.

The undersigned having leased the above Saloon, is prepared to furnish his friends and the public with a general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

AUGUSTUS BRIGHAM.

Jan 30, 1869.

Fanny Fern on Masculine beauty

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HANDSOME MAN.

Well, in the first place, there must be enough of him; or, failing in that, but come to think of it, he musn't fail in that, because there can be no beauty without health, or at least to my way of thinking. In the second place he must have a beard; whiskers as the gods please, but a beard I insist upon, else one might as well look at a girl. Let his voice have the dash of the Niagara, with the music of a baby's laugh in it. Let his smiles be like the breaking forth of sunshine on a spring morning. As to his figure, it should be strong enough to contend with a man, slight enough to tremble in the presence of the woman he loves.

Of course, if he is a well made man, it follows that he must be graceful, on the principal that the perfect machinery moves harmoniously, therefore you and himself and the milk pitcher are safe neighbors at the table. This style of handsome men would no more think of carrying a cane than he would use a parasol to keep the sun out of his eyes. He can wear gloves or warm his hands in his breast pockets as he pleases. He can even commit the suicidal act of turning his outside coat collar up over his eyes on a stormy day, with perfect impunity; the tailor didn't make him, and as to his hatter, if he depends on this handsome man's patronage of "the latest spring style," I fear he would die of hope deferred; and yet—by Apollo! what a bow he makes, and what an expressive adieu he can wave with his hand! For all this he is not conceited for he hath brains!

But your conventional "handsome man" of the barber's window, wax figure-head pattern; with a pat lock in the middle of his forehead, an apple-sized head, and a raspberry moustache, with six hairs in it, paint pot on his cheek and a little dot of a "goatee" on his chin; with pretty blinking little studs in his shirt bosom; and a little neck-tie that looks as if he would faint were it tumbled. I'd as lief look at a poodle. I always feel a desire to nip it up with a pair of sugar-tongs, drop it gently into a bowl of cream, and strew pink rose leaves over the little remains.

Finally, my readers, when Soul magnetises Soul, the question of beauty is a dead letter. Whom one loves is always handsome; the world's arbitrary rules notwithstanding; therefore, when you say "what can the handsome Mr. B. see to admire in that stick of a Miss J?" or what can the pretty Miss B. see to like in that homely Mr. G?' you simply talk nonsense—as you generally do on such subjects. Still the parson gets his fees and the census goes on all the same.

The Russian emperor's pretty daugter is to embrace Roman Catholicism and become queen of Bavaria.

A mink kept in a show window in Troy lately broke his leg, and after carefully examining the injury, proceeded to amputate the member with his teeth.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

IN QUINTUPLICATES, will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Tucson, A. T. until 12 o'clock, March 15, 1869, to supply the Subsistence Department at Tucson Depot with the following specified stores, viz:

FLOUR.....135,000 Pounds.
BEANS..... 20,000 do.
FINE SALT... 9,000 do.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in suitable and strong packages for freighting by the Government and to be delivered by the 1st day of July, 1869

Bids to name, separately the price of the article at the place of manufacture, or growth, or where already stored, and the price of the article at the place of delivery.

Bids must be made separately for each article, and each set of bids must be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

The purchased articles to be subject to inspection on delivery; payment to be made for the actual net weight received, only, and the packages to be retained for the United States

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.

Further particulars will be furnished by the undersigned, on application.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Qr. Mr., U. S. A.,
A. C. S.

Tucson Depot, A. T.
February 20, 1869.

ARIZONA OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

1869.

Federal Officers,

Governor—Richard C. McCormick, Tucson.
Secretary—James P. T. Carter "
Chief Justice—William F. Turner, Prescott,
Associate " Henry T. Backus, Tucson,
" " Harley H. Cartter, La Paz.
Marshal—Edward Phelps, Tucson.
Sup't. Indians—George W. Dent,
Surveyor General Sherman Day, La Paz,
District Attorney——— San Francisco
Assessor—Henry A. Bigelow, Tucson.
Collector—Levi Bashford, Prescott,
Dept. Collector Customs—J. F. Stone, Tucson
Receiver of the Land Office—Oscar Buckalew.

Territorial Officers.

Auditor—Charles H Lord, Tucson,
Treasurer—John B Allen "
Attorney General—James E. McCaffrey "
Delegate to Congress—Coles Bashford "

County Officers.

PIMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—John S Thayer
Sheriff—Peter R Brady
District Attorney—Granville H. Oury
Treasurer—Sidney R DeLong
Recorder—Oscar Buckalew
Supervisors—John W Sweeney, E. N. Fish, John G. Capron
Public Administrator,—Chas. H Meyers
county seat—Tucson,

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Hezikiah Brooks.
Sheriff—A John Moore
District Attorney—John M. Rountree.
Treasurer—William Cory
Recorder—John H Behan
Supervisors—John G Campbell, ———
county Seat—Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Joseph B. Tuttle.
Sheriff—David King.
District Attorney—Marcus D Dobbins.
Treasurer—Robert Coles
Recorder,—Peter Doll.
Supervisors—W Ravena, C. Gross, M. Castinado
Public Administrator—John Duff.
county seat—La Paz

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Wm. L Haskell
Sheriff—EH Smith
Treasurer—E M McCarty
Recorder—James P Bull
Supervisors—John Pearson, William Forrest Chas Atchisson.
Dis't. Att'y.—A E Davis.
county Seat—Hardyville.

PAH UTE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Daniel M Thomas.
Sheriff———
Treasurer———
Recorder———
Supervisors———
county seat—St. Thomas.

Notaries Public.

PIMA Co.—William S Baxter Maricopa Wells Mortimer R. Platt, Tucson; John M. Case, Apache Pass; J. B. McKinnie, Florence;

YAVAPAI Co.—Henry W Fleury, Prescott: W. R Ferris, Wickenburg; Thos J L Hague Peoria, J M Lenzarder, Camp McDowell.

YUMA Co.—Charles H. Brinley, Arizona City, H. D. Dobbs, La Paz.

Assistant Assessors

PIMA Co.—Mark Aldrich, Tucson.
Yuma Co—Thos. J. Bidwell, La Paz.
Yavapai Co—George Lount, Prescott; W. R, Ferris, Wickenburg

Deputy Collectors.

PIMA Co.—P R Brady Tucson.
Yuma Co—Robt. Coles, La Paz.
Mohave Co—Jas P. Bull, Mohave City.

Places and Times of Holding Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Judge Backus—Oscar Buckalew, Clerk
In Tucson, Pima county, commencing on the first Monday in April, and first Monday in October.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Judge Cartter——— Clerk.
In La Paz, Yuma county, commencing on the firs Monday in March and first Monday in September
In St Thomas, Pah Ute County, commencing on the 3d Monday in June.
In Hardyville, Mohave county, commencing o 6 at Monday in January and first Monday in June

THIRD DISTRICT.

Judge Turner—Edward W Wells, Clerk.
In Prescott, Yavapai county, commencing on the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

SUPREME COURT.

One term in each year at the Capital, commencing on the first Wednesday after beginning of the regular annual session of the Legislature. Oscar Buckalow, Clerk.

Probate Notice

In the matter of the Estate of Joaquin Tapia, deceased. } Probate Court, Pima County. Arizona Territory.

To the people of Arizona Territory:

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charles T. Hayden, Phillip Drachman, L. E. Wooster and R. Shelton, having filed in this Court their petitions praying for Letters of Administration upon the estate of Joaquin Tapia, deceased, the hearing of said petitions has been fixed by this Court for Monday the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause if any they have, why either one of said petitions should not be granted.

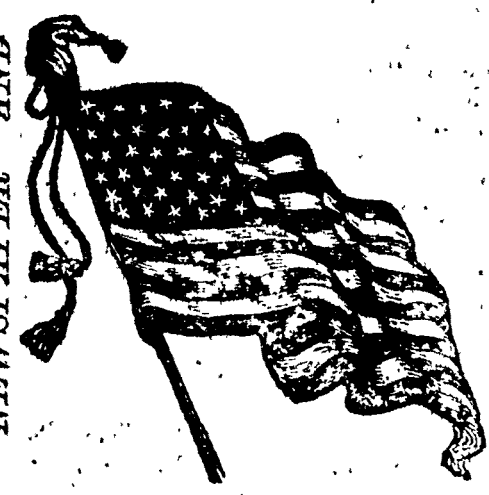
By order of the Court.

OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk,

Tucson, Feb. 15th 1869—40:tw.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING



ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco, Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonian," Tucson, A, T

SHERRY & DOONER Publishers

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President.
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct. 4, '67. tf.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Paso del Norte, importers will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States Troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.

J. F. STONE,
Deputy Collector.

Tucson, A. T., Sept 22, 1868. tf

SOUTHERN OVERLAND U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla, N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians.

Coaches leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent, Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
42-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

District Court Notice.

IN the District Court for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona, vs John B. Allen, Territorial Treasurer for the Territory of Arizona, Coles Bashford, and Charles H. Lord Territorial Auditor.

To Coles Bashford one of the defendants above named:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the District Court, for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint of Granville H Oury, Attorney General for said Territory, in an action for injunction, to enjoin the presentation and payment of certain Territorial Bond and Warrants numbering as follows: Territorial Bonds, No7 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 89 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150, and Territorial Warrants numbering 42 51 52 55 105 and 106.

You are hereby required to answer the complaint herein filed within four months from the publication hereof, and to serve a copy thereof upon Granvile H. Oury, at his office in Tucson, in said county and Territory, within the time above specified.

And you are also notified that if you fail to answer the complaint of the plaintiff within the four months aforesaid, judgment will be taken, and application made to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

L. S. Given under my hand and the seal of said District Court, at Tucson, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1869.

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
3-4mo. Clerk

FOR SALE!!

THAT fine and commodious property belonging to Charles Hardenburg, situated at the Northern end of town, formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Hughes.

This desirable property comprises two dwelling houses and a large store house with a good Well of water and the whole being enclosed by an adobe wall ten feet high and a hundred feet square, all in good order.

The object of the undersigned in offering this property for sale is its too great distance from the Government Work Shops where his days are spent, and only sells to purchase or erect another residence more adjacent to his labors.

Terms Reasonable.

CHAS. A. HARDENBURG.

Febr uary 7, 1869. 4t.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram W Fellows, deceased. }

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tucson, A. T., Jan. 5th 1869.

CHARLES H. LORD.
Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Charles H. Lord, administrator of the estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his office in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tucson, A. T. August 7th 1868.

CHARLES H. LORD,
Administrator

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.

Aug. 4, '67.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

New Series. Tucson, A. T., Sunday, March 21, 1869. Vol. 2. No. 12

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

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[Written for the ARIZONIAN.]

A TRIBUTE TO "TENNESSEE,"

Who was captured by Indians in San Cimone Valley last year and who was, undoubtedly, burned at the stake, as, recently, a detachment of Mexican troops reported the finding of his charred remains in the mountains near Fronteras.

Bound to a cruel stake,
The Indians' captive lay;
And watch'd the sunset take,
Its farewell peep at day.

He watch'd with lover's look,
Its ling'ring parting ray;
And sigh'd to think he took,
His la t adieu of day.

For he was young, and health
Bloom'd in his manly cheek,
He'd left a home of wealth
In sudden boyish freak.

His mother's darling pet,
He'd never lack'd for aught,
Petted and rich—and yet
Such life and fame—he thought.

He'd read the thrilling tales
Of desp'rate border strife,
Where if his side fails
The hunter yields his life.

He'd read and longed to try
His nerves, in such a state
He little thought—to die
So soon—would be his fate.

A hundred times he'd heard
The yell—the savage shout
It brac'd his nerves and stirr'd
His fiery blood about.

A hundred times he'd seen
Grim death in all her forms—
And yet was safe, thro' e'en
Life's wildest gales and storms.

But now, he feels no hand
Can help him in his plight,
Far away from native land,
He'll surely die to-night.

Still but a single tear
Does dim his flashing eye.
'Tis not a sign of fear—
He's not afraid to die.

He thinks of home perchance,
When guileless as a dove,
He saw his mother's glance,
And felt her kiss of love.

He thinks, alas! no more!
The fagots are on fire,
The hissing blazes soar,
And wrap his fun'ral pyre.

While 'round him imps of hell,
New tortures vainly try;
No pain, nor taunt can quell,
The flashing of that eye.

Just as he liv'd, he died;
His boldness never quailed,
All honor to his pride,
'Though every pain was tried,
His manhood never failed.

"FRIEND."

A Strange Affair—The Girl who has been in a Trance twenty Days.

The *Evening Wisconsin* of January 27th says: A number of our city physicians went out to Burlington yesterday, to investigate the case of a child, which for twenty days has been in a state of trance. The case is pronounced one of the most remarkable that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty, and there is little wonder that it creates something like a sensation. In the report of the affair published in the *Wisconsin* of yesterday we had not sufficient details to explain the case thoroughly, but are enabled to do so to-day from the lips of persons who have seen the child:

A little daughter twelve years of age, named Mina, of Christian Rausch, a German farmer living about a mile and a half from Burlington, Racine county, in this State, had a severe attack of measles and diptheria. She had nearly recovered from these on the 8th day of Januany, when she called her father to her bedside and told him that she was going to sleep for a long long time. She said she would look as though she were dead, but she would not be dead, and she made her father promise that he would not bury her, which promise, it may be readily supposed, has been faithfully kept. Soon after making the request, the child, to all appearance, sank quietly and peacefully into her last sleep. By all it was supposed that Mina was dead, and the body was enshrouded in a coffin. After the sleep the body showed no signs of death although the pulse and heart ceased to perform their pulsations, and no device could show that the respiratory organs were in use. The eyes closed. In this state Mina has lain for twenty days, without a sign of life and with no sign of death, other than the sinking of the cheeks and eyes, which would be natural with one who had fasted for so long a period.

Three days ago a vein was tapped and the blood flowed as naturally as it would from a living person. A blister raised upon the flesh precisely as it would on one alive. A neighbor of Mr Rausch told our reporter that he pressed his finger on the hand of the girl Her flesh was still, and upon taking away the finger the spot was white, in a few seconds the [illegible] again, precisely as it would if the flesh of a living [illegible] same manner. Under these circumstances it is reasonable for the parents and friends of the child to believe that she lies in a trance, and there is little wonder that the case is attracting so much attention among the medical faculty. It will be watched carefully to the end, and with interest. A large number of persons have visited the house of Mr. Rausch, and all express themselves as lost in wonder and amazement at this strikingly strange affair.

Slaughter in the Sea.

The life of all fishes is one of perpetual warfare, and the only law that pervades the great world of waters is that of the strongest, the swiftest and the most voracious. The carnage of the sea immeasurably exceeds even that which is permitted to perplex our reason on earth. We know, however, that without it the population of the sea would soon become so immense that, vast as it is, it would not suffice for its multitudinous inhabitants. Few fishes probably die a natural death, for some seem to have been created solely for the purpose of devouring others There is none, probably, which does not feed upon some other species or on its own.

Many of the monsters that roam the watery plains are provided with maws more than capable of engulfing thousands of their own kind a day. A hogshead of herrings have been taken out of the belly of a whale. A shark probably destroys tens of thousands in a year. Fifteen full sized herrings have been discovered in the belly of a cod.

Sea birds are scarcely less destructive to fish than fish are to each other. The solon goose can swallow and digest at least six full sized herrings per day. It has been calculated that the Island of St. Kilda, assuming it to be inhabited by two hundred thousand of these birds, feeding for seven months in the year, and with an allowance of five herrings each per day, the number of fish necessary for the summer subsistence of a single species of bird cannot be under two hundred and fourteen millions. Compared with the enormous consumption of fish by birds and each other, the draughts made upon the sea by man, with all his ingenious fishing devices, seem to dwindle into absolute insignificence.

Military Matters in Arizona.

We are under obligations to Hon. Sylvester Mowry for the following taken from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 22d ultimo; but since the above date there have been various changes in the distribution of the troops, which we are not cognizant of:

The military operations and location of the United States troops in Arizona possess at this time considerable interest, from the fact that the forces at that point are actively engaged in the subjugation of the Apaches and other warlike Indians in that Territory. Through the courtesy of Brevet Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, in command of the Department of California, we are permitted to give publicity to the following particulars: The number of the companies in Arizona is 36—as follows: At Camp Mojave, Co's E and K 14th infantry, in command of Bvt-Lieut-Col W. R Price, 8th cavalry. At Camp Willow Grove, Co's E and K 8th cavalry under command of Bvt. S. B. M Young, 8th cavalry. At Camp Whipple, Co,s B and L 8th cavalry, and G 15th infantry, under command of Maj D. R. Clendenin, 8th cavalry. At Camp Verde, Co C 14th infantry Bvt-Lieut-Col. S. McConihe, 14 infantry. At Camp Date Creek, Co I 14th infantry, Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th infantry. At Camp Colorado, Co. H. 14th infantry 1st. Lieut. Charles B. Western. At Camp McDowell, Co's D. 14th infantry, E 1st cavalry I 8th cavalry under command of Bvt. Brig Gen. A. J. Alexander 8th cavalry. At Camp Reno, Co A 32d infantry and detachment of Co. F 14th infantry under command 1st Lieut. G. W. Chilson 32d infantry. At Camp Lowell, Tucson, Headquarters; Co E 32d infantry and G 1st cavalry Bvt Brig-Gen. T. C Devin, 8th cavalry, commanding troops [illegible] At Camp Goodwin, Co's B F G 32d infantry. Bvt. Maj. F. S. Kelly [illegible] ing. At Camp Bowie Co. D 32d infantry, H. J. Ripley. At Camp Grant, Co's B 14th infantry, H, and I 32d Infantry, Bvt Lieut-Col. G Iges 14th infantry commanding. At Camp Wallen Co C 32d infantry, Bvt Maj G M Downey 32d infantry. At Camp Crittenden Co K 32d infantry, and Co's C and K 1st cavalry, Capt S. G. Whipple, 32d infantry. *En route*: Co F 8th cavalry Bvt Maj D Stewart; Co C 8th cavalry Capt W. Kelly, Co I 1st cavalry. Capt J. Barry The last named company sailed on Saturday in the steamer for San Diego.

These troops will be reinforced by about eight companies, who will be forwarded as soon as possible, it being the intention to conduct the campaign against the Indians in areas in that district in as active a manner as possible during the present season. The number of troops when the reinforcements arrive will be 36 companies or about 1,800 troops.

The operations of the troops during the last quarter have been of considerable interest, especially in northern Arizona, where the scouts of Gen Alexander, Col Price, Major Clendenin and Lieuts. Hanson Somerby and Wells have resulted in the capture of numerous Indians; the killing of 64 and the destruction of the villages and property of several warlike parties of Indians who have been committing outrages and killing the settlers in the Territory. The war parties of Indians are mostly roving Apaches, some of them being from the hostile branch of the Hualpais tribe. The chief of this tribe is an active and sanguinary wretch, known as "Sheerum," who has been twice captured and escaped as many times. Col Price is once more on his track, with good prospects of again corralling the wily savage When caught he is to be sent to San Francisco to vegetate on Angel or Alcatraz Island. Other Indians who have been captured by the troops, and are too dangerous to trust on the reservations, are on their way to this city where they will be confined on some of the islands of this harbor The peaceable disposed Indians, squaws and children are placed on the reservations; where there are many hundreds.

The difficulty of distinguishing the friendly from the hostile Indians, has compelled the General Commanding, to issue orders that all friendly Indians must remain within certain limits, at the reservations; all others will be considered as hostile and treated accordingly,

The number of hostile Indians (warriors) in Arizona will vary at times from 550 1,500. Each warrior will usually represent a family of a squaw and papooses. These Indians, (Apaches mostly) will at times make raids over the frontier into Mexico in large numbers, and return laden with scalps and booty.

The frequent killing and capture or dispersion of these marauding bands, and the destruction of their villages and crops of late, by our troops, has made them more than usually cautious and cunning in their depredations, and the officers have had all their knowledge of Indian warfare and perfidy put to the test in dealing with them.

The campaign of the present season, it is hoped will go far to put an end to Indian hostilities, both for the sake of the white people of Arizona and the interest of humanity, and because of the expense to the government, as it costs about an average of $1 per day for each soldier, horse and mule in the Territory.

A Medium Nonplussed.

The best joke that we have heard related of the believers in 'spiritual knocking,' is told of a man in Norfolk county, in Virginia, who, a few weeks since, visited the house of a neighboring farmer, and as soon as the dishes were removed from the supper table proposed to have a 'sitting' with the family in the kitchen, to see if his dear guardian angel, St Luke, would not make some new revelation.

After sitting in a deathlike silence for about ten minutes, some one hinted the possibility of the gentleman's being mistaken about his receiving communications from St. Luke, whereupon the spiritualist brought his fist down upon the table with decided emphasis, and exclaimed—'Gentlemen, I know that I've had communications from my dear guardian angel, St Luke. Yes, you may laugh as much as you like, but St Luke is in the room neow! Yes, his blessed spirit is here. I feel something neow in my trowsers! Yes, I— oh! ah! ki-ki! take him out! take him out!'

And here the gentleman leaped from his chair, grasped with both his hands that portion of his pantaloons which is usually worn thinnest, and begged the spectators in the most pitying tones to 'take him out' or he should 'die on the spot.'

Requesting the ladies to leave the room, the gentlemen present made an examination of the spiritualist's pantaloons, and found them to contain a mouse, that, by the stillness of the company, had been induced to leave his quarters and search for crumbs upon the floor. It is not known whether the gentleman still believes that he is watched over by his friend St Luke, as he now avoids all spiritual assemblies, and is immediately silenced when he attempts to introduce the subject of spiritual knockings, by the mischievous boys exclaiming —'Take him out! take him o-u-t!'

GENTLE HINT: The publisher of exchange talks in the following strain of some of his delinquents. We reproduce it as a timely theme to some of ours. "We say just here and once for all, to that class of incorrigibles who care no more for a polite dun than a dog does for the gospel, that such as have means we propose *shall* pay us; those who have got no property have got a good thing on us, and would advise them to keep taking the paper as long as we can be induced to send it. We don't want to offend any one, but we beg to be permitted to remark that a man too mean to pay the printer, must have a small soul. *Small* is no name for it. You could blow such a soul through a hummingbird's quill into a mosquito's eye, *and the mosquito wouldn't* [illegible]. A million of them would dance quadrilles on the point of a needle, and leave room enough over for a full grown burying ground. [illegible] gentleman pay [illegible] and [illegible] for the future."

[illegible] would [illegible] death.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY MARCH 21, 1869.

GEN. ORD AND THE APACHES.

From accounts received by private letters and through the public print, from San Francisco, it becomes quite evident that the days of trifling with, and carrying on mock-hostility against the Apaches are, at length, about to pass away.

During the administration of Major-Gen McDowell, a vigorous war was nominally carried on against the Indians, in Arizona, but virtually, it was not a war, but a species of transaction quite indefinite—half remonstrative and half authoritative. We have not any doubt as to the war having been thus conducted for some distinct motive; but we do not know, nor can we surmise, what could have been the issue viewed in the distance, to induce a department commander to feed and fight, at the same time, a couple of thousand Indians for a term of three years. It would hardly be just to believe that he had no definite object in view, or that this policy was merely designed to continue until results, *pro* or *con* should develop themselves. However, this much we can plainly see, that nothing of good, but much of evil has resulted from our sham war since the spring of 1866. But it is gratifying to feel that the light of a new era, in the history of the Apache war, is already visible, and will, ere long, have entirely dispelled the shadows of the past three years' maleadministration.

Major-Gen. Ord, upon assuming command of the department, saw at a glance, that definite, and not random proceedings upon the part of the military, were necessary to the suppression of the hostile Indians in Arizona, and, already, his administration, under which they have been denied all the privileges hitherto extended to them, has stricken them with a degree of terror hitherto unfelt. If full license to carry on the war vigorously; to give the enemy no time to lay up supplies, and to attack them whenever and wherever found—had been given the military authorities in Arizona three years ago, the condition of affairs would, at present, be very different. As it is, the Indians are now better prepared for war than at any former period, and, it is gratifying to find that the department commander is fully aware of the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in the case.

The following is an extract from some proof-sheets sent us by a friend in San Francisco.

"Thirty six companies of troops, one-half cavalry, are now in, or en route for Arizona. Officers are directed, and expected under penalty of disgrace, to find and punish the Indians when sent in search of them, and are promised praise and promotion in proportion to their success. The system of feeding those Indians who choose to live near a military post, only to get means to supply their war parties in the field, is at an end.

"The troops are directed to push their way into the heart of the Territory, north of the Gila, there to establish themselves, and exterminate this worst of all Indian tribes.

"Already many new posts are established and the geography of the country is becoming rapidly developed. The Indians have already been repeatedly and severely punished in their own remote haunts, where they have hitherto considered themselves safe.

"Another year of Gen. Ord's administration will give to Arizona a brighter day than she has yet seen. Her wonderful resources once secure from the Apache assassin and robber, will naturally draw a large and enterprising population; and the Southern Pacific railroad through her wide borders will soon make her one of the most thriving of the frontier States.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL.

General Grant, upon the occasion of his inauguration remarked: That he had taken the oath without mental reservation, and would, to the best of his ability fulfil the duties of that position which, however, came to him unsought. The responsibility of the position, he said, he felt and accepted; he would make known his views to Congres and urge them as his judgment should dictate; that he would exercise the constitutional prerogative of interposing a veto to defeat measures which his judgment demands that he oppose; his greatest efforts will be put forth to establish the security of person and property and also to secure political and religious opinions throughout the whole country. He spoke loudly, in favor of maintaining the national honor, by the payment of the Government debt in gold coin, and emphatically denounced repudiation.

In conclusion, he asks that every citizen may put forth his best efforts to aid in cementing a happy Union.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The precipitancy of Congress in doing those things which it ought not to do, and its persistency in leaving undone those things which it ought to have done, is only too notorious. The worst of routes, for a Pacific railroad, is that which Congress hastened to adopt as an especial opject of government subvention. They are only just now learning, or pretending to learn in legislative circles at Washington, that the most matesial portion of this road lies in the snow-bound region and is impracticable for about half the year; and they are only just now waking up, or pretending to wake up, to the national importance of connecting the Mississippi Valley by rail with the Pacific along a more southern line which will admit of uninterrupted travel and commercial transportation the whole year round. But we are glad to see that there are many well meaning and intelligent members who fully understand the infamous abortion of the Union Pacific railroad swindle and who are truly alive to the positive and paramount claims of the Southern route to the Pacific along the 32d parallel, to the consideration, encouragement and substantial aid of the federal government, if such aid may, in any case, properly be invoked for railroad enterprise. The granting of the right of way for the construction of a railroad leaving the Mississippi at or near Memphis, and striking the Rio Grande at El Paso is the only sensible measure in regard to railroads, so far as latitude and natural conditions of transit are concerned, which has been acted upon by any previous Congress. The conception of such a route, to be sure, is by no means new. It is fully twenty years old; as old, in fact, as the conclusion of the war with Mexico, and as the first dream of opening by railroad enterprise the mineral and agricultural wealth of the northern provinces of that country, and of providing railroad facilities for the predestined trade of India across the continent. It has been approved after critical examination, by the ablest engineers of the United States. But of course this did not recommend it to Congress The difficulty and costliness of the northern route gave it preference. For these qualities involved invidious benefits to a host of special interests in contradiction to public policy, and opened [illegible] corruption among Congressmen and other public servants. Now, since it is no longer possible to disguise either the impolicy or the swindle of the Union Pacific Railroad project under government subvention, there is a disposition in Congress to pay a tardy and futile homage to economy and honesty by pronouncing against the general policy of subsidizing either railroad or navigation schemes of any kind. Hence we are, apparently, to have—no more government bounties to railroad or canal projects—because the Congressional Malvolio has concluded to be economical and virtuous after profligacy and corruption have done their worst, It is only dyspepsia stimulating the symptoms of repentance. But, while it lasts, we fear that the prospects of substantial aid from the government for the Southern railroad to the Pacific will be very cloudy, Nevertheless, we will hope that the friends of this great enterprise will command success in the forty-first Congress now in session, and obtain that material aid necessary not only for its immediate commencement but speedy completion.

MESCAL AND HUMBUG.

We notice in a Philadelphia newspaper, an advertisement of "Brown and Kollock's Mescal." This "beverage" is said to be an effectual remedy in a number of diseases, and must, of course, possess rare virtues, from the fact? that the recipe for its manufacture was received from a dying *Padre* by one of the above named gentlemen while travelling through Mexico.

Now, we formed the acquaintance of a biped in this territory, about a year and a half ago, which 'animile' answered to the name Kollock. It was said to have hailed from Philadelphia to which place it is said to have returned about nine months since. This animal, though a biped, was not a goose; nor was he a "rooster," although displaying in all his actions the ostentation which characterizes this dunghill. He claimed to be human, but was, we think, at times, a victim to lunar influence. This, it would appear, gave rise to that singular hallucination of fancying himself a physician and surgeon; and he actually obtained a position, as such, in the army, which position he held until his qualifications were made known. We (and not us alone) remember, while he acted in this capacity, of having heard him order a patient "half an ounce of Fowler's Solution" (solution of arsenic) "every hour—just by way of a tonic."

The Esculapius under consideration, came to Arizona via Cal, and returned east by the same route; while in Arizona he never made a trip to Mexico; now, Brown is only a creature of imagination, and has no real existence. So, who received the recipe from the dying *Padre*? is a question to be solved.

From what we know of this genius (and that is not a mere trifle) we believe that his dupes must be brainless, indeed, and we would here assert, and stake our existence against a bottle of his bogus 'mescal,' upon the issue—that he has not, among his dupes, a physiognomist who saw him once.

ETIQUETTE IN ARIZONA.

In speaking of the neglected law of etiquette as observed in Arizona, we shall endeavor only to write for the instruction of those who have yet to visit the frontiers for the first time, that they may have an idea of what they are expected to do, and by what means they are to avoid collisions: Well, in the first place, it is necessory that you be apprized of the fact that to be *popular* you must please two classes of people whose views do not correspond upon any subject except whisky and tobacco. Now, upon your arrival, you must set to work to obtain the favors of class No 1—to do this you must have plenty of cash and a disposition to spend the same liberally—you must have plenty of "gab," it matters little whether you talk sense or nonsense; the latter, however, will gain you more friends. In walking through the town you must take the centre of the street, and nod to shopkeekers on either side as you pass along, otherwise they will not speak to you when next you meet. Being a stranger, it is not very likely that you will meet with a lady of your acquaintance during your promenade, all that you have to observe in this quarter is, therefore, to be cautious that you don't run against her or tread upon her dress. The foregoing must be strictly observed to gain admirers, and now, to gain friends, you must finish off with a select entertainment, which will cost you about $400 While you have been thus consulting [illegible] you have been making for yourself a number of enemies in class No 2; this you will soon discover as whispers intended for your ears will inform you that you are a 'pirp" or some other little animal that aspires to equal dignity. Now if you undertake the task of pleasing class No. 2, it can be done by getting on a drunk once a week, getting into a row, having your eyes blacked or blackening those of somebody else When you meet a man staggering along and proclaiming to the world as he goes his various qualifications, his virtues and his courage you had better agree with him in all he says, and stop and tell him so if he demand it; otherwise you cannot consider him your friend.

Now you have received sufficient instruction in Arizona etiquette to enable you to become a member of either class—but to please all is absolutely impossible—and if you think of coming to Arizona our advice to you is act independently in everything. Please yourself, in your actions, and if parties assume a sudden friendship and come to give advice as to propriety or impropriety, let them know that you have been accustomed to take care of yourself—do not seek the companionship of a man because he is rich but look for him who hath brains. By this course you will never become one of the real popular upon either side, but you will be popular with, and have the friendship of the few sensible men who have made your acquaintance and this popularity and friendship is about all that is worthy of being possessed.

THE following we extract from the Prescott *Miner* of Feb. 27th:

As the stage containing the U S. Mail, the driver, Mr Tingley, Joseph Todd of this place and George Jackson of Petaluma, Cal, was passing through Granite Wash, about mid-way between Wickenburg and La Paz, on its way to the former place, it was attacked by about 30 Indians who lay concealed in the brush on each side of the road. The Indians tried their best to kill and capture the party in the stage, all of whom were wounded. When the Indians first fired on the stage, the horses became frightened, turned out of the road and ran right through a body of Indians. Mr. Tingley, although badly wounded in the wrist, got hold of the reins, which he had dropped in order to shoot at the Indians, turned the animals into the road and got out of the wash as quickly as possible. The Indians chased the stage all the way through the Wash, but were unable to catch up with it. Upon arriving at Cullen's Station, word was sent to Wickenburg, when Dr. Howard went out to attend to them. The driver was taken to Wickenburg. Messrs. Todd and Jackson remained at the station, and, if able, will come to Prescott with Jones & Werninger's trains.

It is feared that the Indians have killed Wm. Barnett who was on his way to La Paz. He left Cullen's Station on the morning of the day the stage was attacked, and was not seen on the road by the men in the stage.

On the 25th inst., a party of murderous Savages attacked and killed, John Howell in the canyon between Skull and Kirkland valleys.

FLORENCE, A. T., March 6, 1869.

EDITORS ARIZONIAN: While Mr. Morehead, of this place, was sitting quietly eating his supper at a neighbor's house a few evenings since, he was shot at by a young Mexican, about fifteen years of age. It seems that the cause of the the assault was an anxiety on the part of the latter to become possessed of about $400 dollars in currency, which Mr. Morehead was supposed to have on his person. The shot not taking effect, the Mexican threw down the gun and "wept bitterly"—no doubt, from the fact, that the ball passed one-fourth of an inch too high. He then endeavored to throw the blame of the whole affair upon another young Mexican who had left for parts unknown. Justice Morehead refused to appear and give evidence against them for want of time, and the Mexican who made the assault is at present quietly working on a ranch in the vicinity. L.

NEW YORK, March 3d.

Gold 132⅛@132⅜
Legal tender 76½@77⅛

FOR SALE AT AUCTION!

ON FRIDAY THE 2d OF APRIL, 1869;

(at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises,)

THAT fine and commodious property belonging to Charles Hardenburg, situated at the Northern end of town, formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Hughes.

JNO. S. THAYER.
March 21st 1869-2w Auctioneer.

Sale of 120 Shares of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE PINOS ALTOS MINING CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, made by the Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Grant, N. M., I will on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at the town of Pinos Altos, in said County of Grant, and in front of the Pinos Altos Hotel, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., sell to the highest bidder for cash, capital stock of the Pinos Altos Mining Company; the same belonging to the estate of VIRGIL A MASTIN, deceased, or so many shares thereof as may be sufficient to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

The Shares will be offered in lots of ten—the capital stock of said company being represented by FOUR HUNDRED SHARES.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,
Administrator of the estate of
VIRGIL A. MASTIN, dec'd.

Mesilla, N. M.,
March 8th 1869. 1w

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER Department of California.

417 KEARNY STREET,

San Francisco Cal., February 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12, m., on the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, 1869 for the transportation of GOVERNMENT STORES to the following posts, as follows:

* * * * *

For receiving stores at Tucson depot, A T. and transporting the same to such posts as are, or may be its dependencies.

Bids to state the PRICE PER POUND, IN GOLD COIN, for ONE HUNDRED (100) MILES.

Bids to be addressed either to me or to CAPTAIN G. C. SMITH., A. Q. M., at Tucson.

* * * * * *

All bids to be made in triplicate, with a copy of the advertisement attached to each bid, and no bid will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars, as a guaranty that the bidder will take the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

The right to reject bids is reserved, if considered for the good of the service

Any information in reference to the freight to be transported, routes, etc., can be had on application at this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Q M., U. S. A.
Act'g Ch'f Q. M., Dept. Cal.

m20 4w

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1869.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

"Tom" still hangs out, on Main St., and "is always on hand for cash."

We notice the arrival in town, of Lieut. Calhoun from Camp Grant.

Mr. Newton Israel, from Camp Grant, arrived in town during the week. The crops, he says, in that section of the San Pedro valley, look well and promise an abundant harvest.

A sudden change in the condition of the atmosphere, about the middle part of last week, occasioned much sickness. We have been informed that two deaths occurred during the week.

Much rain has fallen during the past week, but again the weather has become clear and sultry; vegetation is therefore very rapid, and the prospects of those who cultivate farms are very flattering.

The new brick building, of Leopoldo Carillo, on Main street, overtops every other building in Tucson. The singular construction of the upper story of this building renders it difficult for one to decide as to the real purpose for which it is intended.

By private letter from Las Cruces, N. M., we are informed that a Catholic college for girls is about to be erected at that place. Father Juan Salpointa, recently vicar of this place, will preside over the churches of Doña Ana

We would call attention to an advertisement in to-day's issue regarding the sale of 120 shares of the capital stock of the Pinos Altos Mining Company. This is a rare chance for good investment.

Messrs. Davis & Barella, sub contractors for the U. S. mail, between here and La Mesilla. N. M, arrived here on Friday. This contract for the transportation of mail matter between these points has passed into the right hands at last, as may be seen by reference to their schedule time—there being nothing on record surpassing their punctuality.

We would call attention to a notice in another column, of the sale at auction, of the property of Charles Hardenburg. This property is conveniently situated for a private residence and, on the second of April, will be given over to the highest bidder. Think well, you who want to start into life here is a chance for a good home at a low figure

A private letter to a citizen of this place from [illegible] states that the citizens of San Diego [illegible] a sum of $50,000 for building the new wagon road between that place and Fort. Yuma. Mr. C. is about to start for San Francisco with a view of raising more funds, to be applied to the speedy completion of this road, which it is said, will reduce the price of freight one hundred per cent.

We have received the February number of "*Every Month*," a Magazine of Universal Literature," published by C. H. Jones & Co., 108 Fulton St. New York The premiums offered to clubs, subscribing for this magazine, surpass anything we have ever seen proposed for a like purpose.

Mr. Jarvenillo arrived from New Mexico about the beginning of last week. He brought a train of wagons laden with general merchandise and established himself in the newly finished building of Leopoldo Carillo, on the east side of Main St. There are now in Tucson, fourteen large wholesale and retail establishments, exclusive of liquor stores.

The following are the names of the successful bidders for the commissary contracts, which were received and awarded on the 15th instant. 150,000 pounds flour awarded J P T. Carter, Secretary of the Territory and acting governor of Arizona at 8 41-100 cts 20,000 pounds of beans, to Lord & Williams, Merchants, Tucson, at 5¼ cents 9,000 pounds of salt, to Pedro Aguirre, of Altar, at 6 99 100 cents per pound in U. S. gold coin.

The express rider from Apache Pass arrived here on Tuesday, but brought no Eastern mail He reports that the mails failed to connect in consequence of some stock, belonging to the road, having been run off by Indians near the Miembres. The Western mail was hardly more fortunate. The driver, Mr. Johnson, was fired upon and wounded, on Monday last, by an ambuscade of Indians, at, or near the Picacho. He was upon his outward trip when thus assaulted and was obliged to return to Tucson. His wound, though it may disable him for a time, will not, it is thought, lead to any serious consequences.

Our town was thrown into quite a lively excitement on Thursday last, by a report that a train of wagons was attacked near the Picacho by about 150 Indians. A man arrived here from the Point of Mountain bringing this report, whereupon. Lieut Winters with a company of cavalry and some mounted Infantry set out for the scene of the reported calamity. Upon their arrival they found everything quiet and were surprised to learn that no Indians had been seen by any of the party with the exception of Later reports, however, corroborate the statement of the presence of Indians upon the route; upon Thursday evening the bodies of two Mexicans were found, about the place where the train was reported to have been attacked; They are believed to have been killed on Wednesday.

Col. C. W. Lewis Thos. M. Yerkes L. B. Wooster. A. C. Benedict and other gentlemen from Tubac have been in town through the week. Col. Lewis intends to start for Washington city soon accompanied by his lady, who came to isolated Arizona nearly a year since to sojourn with her distinguished husband but the climate of their locality not being well adapted to her health she prefers taking the Colonel back to their congenial home to enjoy again the luxury of that society. Arizona cannot well afford to lose such men as Col. Lewis, and we trust that after a season he will return and help to complete what has always been his aim while amongst us—the building up of Southern Arizona.

In consequence of our late Eastern dates being less important than usual, and a press of local matter on hand, we have omitted our usual column of "latest news."

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
United States Internal Revenue,
District of Arizona.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws, Act of July 13th 1866, paragraph 37, that appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments on taxes for 1869, made in this district, by the Assistant Assessors, will be received and determined at my office, in Prescott,, each day, during business hours, from the fifteenth to the thirty-first day of March.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the error complained of.

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention.

HENRY A. BIGELOW.
Assessor District of Arizona.
Prescott, March 2, 1869. 12-tw.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean. deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys —and having given bond as required by law, will keep the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys, if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN,
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St, San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS. Tucon, A. T.

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

NOTICE.

Fort Yuma, February 20, 1869.

WE have this day appointed Capt. ISAAC POLHAMUS, Jr, General Superintendent of our business on the Colorado River.

The resignation of our late Agent, Mr. JOHN B. DOW, and our Clerk, Mr. C. H. BRINLEY, date from the 1st and 20th instant.

GEO. A. JOHNSON & CO.

11-4t.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS;

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

HINTON, HOOPER, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Frandisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots at
Unprecedentedly Low Prices.
HINTON, HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City Dec. 19, 1868-tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson,
S. Silverberg San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c, which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32-tf

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.

[illegible] & BIRNEY.

The Best South of San Francisco.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand. for sale
Wholesale and Retail.
The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style

The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insures prompt attention to their customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 24, '69. 24-3m.

CASH STORE!
GOLDBERG & CO

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVING received a new supply of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of Dry goods, Fancy good, Ladies dress goods, of every description, Hats and Caps, Cloaks and Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery, Groceries and Provisions, etc., etc. W adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low. Give us a call.

tf. Jan. 1, 69

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.

GEORGE F. FOSTER.

at the OLD STAND on Main Street,
TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS
Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that I have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES
nd all kinds of necessary articles, for
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which I propose to sell to all at the very
LOWEST PRICES
at my store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan. 1, 1869.

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug1;67 tf

THE HODGES' HOUSE LOTTERY.

A Hotel Building FOR TWENTY DOLLARS!

WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT LOTTERY,
350 CHANCES AT $20 EACH.
On or before
the 15th day of April 1869.

THE large and well furnished building belonging to F. M. Hodges, situated on Main street, in that town, known as the Hodges' House and heretofore used and occupied as a Hotel, The House contains Twelve large and commodious rooms, fronts Two hundred and thirty-five feet on two streets, has all necessary outbuildings and a garden of about half an acre attached. The building has and always will, from its desirable location, command constant occupancy at a good rent, and in conformity with the desires of a number of persons, be disposed of at Public Lottery, by the 15th of April next, or as soon as all the tickets are sold. The property being entirely unincumbered, will be ceded and delivered to the person winning, immediately on the result of the lottery being declared; and to satisfy all that the proceedings connected with the lottery will be honorably and fairly conducted, reference is made to the following prominent citizens of Tucson, under whose direction or that of any committee whom the holders of tickets may select the Lottery will be drawn.

Reference,

COL. J P T CARTER, Secretary of the Ter
CAPT. G C SMITH, U S A.
LORD & WILLIAMS, Merchants
E N FISH & CO "
M I JACOBS & CO "
GOLDBERG & CO "
TULLY & OCHOA "
GOODWIN & SANDERS "

Tucson, January 24 1869—12t.

F H Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,
consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

TUCSON RESTAURANT!

On Main Street (opposite Lesinsky & Co's store),
TUCSON, A. T.

THE proprietors would announce to the public that they are now prepared to entertain their guests with the choicest viands of the season and everything which the market can supply in the finest style and shortest notice.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with Hot Coffee, Chocolate, Pies Cakes and Oysters at all hours. Open day and night.

FARRELL and TRASK Proprietors.
March 1st 1869. tf

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.
and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.

Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Asequie and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & COX.
Camp Grant, A, T., Oct: 2d 1868. tf

WHEAT'S SALOON.

The undersigned having leased the above Saloon, is prepared to furnish his friends and the public with a general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

AUGUSTUS BRICHTA.
Jan 30, 1869.

M. R. Platt. J. E. McCaffry

PLATT & McCAFFRY.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

DR. N. P. RICHARDSON.
Office Richardson's Hotel.
TUCSON, A. T.

CHAS. H. LORD, W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and
CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,
are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

JNO. S. THAYER,
(Licensed)
—Auctioneer—
Office at the store of JUAN FERNANDES
MAIN STREET, TUCSON,
Dec. 20, 1868-tf.

The New York Tribune is accused of making $180,000 last year.

Revedy is to dine with the Glasgow authorities.

Burlingame and suite have been received by Prince Napoleon.

A new department of Indian affairs has been agreed upon in committee.

Drake opposes Gen. Morgan Smith for the Missouri marshalship.

Burglers are operating on farmers' houses in Illinois.

A Rochester canary is accused of singing "Yankee Doodle."

New York cannot get velocipedes enough. It has nearly five thousand learners.

Buffalo-steaks sell in Chicago for twenty-five cents a pound.

The Blister, the new London comic journal, is to be managed by seceders from Punch.

Bonner is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Herald.

A man in Greensboro, Vermont, nearly broke his wife's neck, recently, by playfully shaking her.

The Kansas Branch Pacific Railroad bill is still kicking.

Mr Ticknor the ex-Boston publisher, intends locating in Paris.

Massachusetts last year manufactured $100,000,000 of boots and shoes.

New Yorkers annually smoke 400,000,000 cigars.

The Great Western Railway of England cost nearly $350,000 a mile.

Eugene speaks French only tolerably and scolds in Spanish.

Forty thousand hares were sent from Germany to Paris for Christmas dinners.

Mobile is to have a wagon and plow manufactory.

The ex-King of Naples is dangerously ill at Rome.

New York had a masquerade on ice. Big thing.

Seward denies the story that there are any negotiations pending for the transfer of Cuba.

There is almost an epidemic of Scarlet fever among the children in New York.

Mrs. John Wood is managing the most aristocratic theatre in London—the Royal St James.

Whoever has a square rod of ground, make it produce something.

Victor Hugo's new work is said to surpass any of his writings for the past decade.

Boston is building an iron brig with circular tanks for the transportation of molasses in bulk.

Cigar color is the favorite tint now with the Empress of the French.

Seventy-two newspapers are at present published in Madrid. Of these only fifteen are worth reading.

It is not to be wondered at, that a man for forty years an editor of a paper in Kentucky, is now a raving maniac.

There were only seventy-seven thousand bales of American cotton on hand in Liverpool on 5th ult.

An ingenious chap wants to contract to keep the Hudson river from freezing by sinking artesian wells along its channel.

Mr Dickens is to receive from Mr. Chappel $50,000 for a farewell series of readings in England.

Report has it that Pike has lost half a million through the failure of his dyking enterprise.

A Buffalonian whips his wife for fidelity to her marriage vows. It is impossible to please some people.

Florence, the comedian, has become a partner in a New York copper house, and will soon quit the stage.

In an Indiana jail the female convicts outnumber the males, three to one.

Over five thousand horses were killed in Berlin last year for human food

Carrier pigeons are again coming into use in England and France.

Massachusetts proposes a school of horticulture for women.

A European letter says that Carlotta will make a journey to England and America this year.

A Paris writer on popular science makes out that the people of the United States are growing to a physical resemblance of the Indians. Abbe Brasseur de Bourbourg asserts in his works on America, that the physical and moral characteristics of people of European origin, who have made their homes in the North, have become like the Iriquois, while those of the South have become like the Cherokee.

An exchange says: "In Cincinnati, the other day, the rider of a velocipede, probably using whip and spur upon his ligneous charger too freely, got himself run away with by the firy timber-beast, and considerably damaged. Not having properly broken his high mettled courser, he came near getting broken himself."

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st, '69 tf

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

ARIZONA OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

1869.

Federal Officers.

Governor—Richard C. McCormick, Tucson.
Secretary—James P. T. Carter "
Chief Justice—William F. Turner, Prescott,
Associate " Henry T. Backus, Tucson.
" " Harley H. Cartter, La Paz.
Marshal—Edward Phelps, Tucson.
Sup't. Indians—George W. Dent, La Paz,
Surveyor General Sherman Day, San Francisco
District Attorney———— Tucson.
Assessor—Henry A. Bigelow, Prescott,
Collector—Levi Bashford, "
Dept. Collector Customs—J. F. Stone, Tucson
Receiver of the Land Office-Oscar Buckalew.

Territorial Officers.

Auditor—Charles H Lord, Tucson,
Treasurer—John B Allen "
Attorney General—James E McCaffrey "
Delegate to Congress—Coles Bashford "

County Officers.

PIMA COUNTY-

Probate Judge—John S Thayer
Sheriff—Peter R Brady
District Attorney—Granville H. Oury
Treasurer—Sidney R DeLong
Recorder—Oscar Buckalew
Supervisors—John W Sweeney, E. N. Fish, John G. Capron
Public Administrator,—Chas. H Meyers
county seat—Tucson.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Hezikiah Brooks.
Sheriff—A John Moore
District Attorney—John M Rountree.
Treasurer—William Cory
Recorder—John H Behan
Supervisors—John G Campbell, ————
county Seat—Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Joseph B. Tuttle.
Sheriff—David King.
District Attorney—Marcus D Dobbins.
Treasurer—Robert Coles
Recorder—Peter Doll.
Supervisors—W Ravena, C. Gross, M. Castinado
Public Administrator—John Duff.
county seat—La Paz

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Wm. L Haskell
Sheriff—EH Smith
Treasurer—E M McCarty
Recorder—James P Bull
Supervisors—John Pearson, William Forrest Chas Atchieson.
Dist. Att'y.—A E Davis.
county Seat—Hardyville.

PAH UTE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Daniel M Thomas.
Sheriff————
Treasurer ————
Recorder————
Supervisors————
county seat—St. Thomas.

Notaries Public.

PIMA CO.—William S Baxter Maricopa Wells Mortimer R. Platt, Tucson; John M. Cass, Apache Pass; J. B. McKinnie, Florence;

YAVAPAI CO.—Henry W Fleury, Prescott: W. R Ferris, Wickenburg; Thos J L Hague Peoria, J M Lenzarder, Camp McDowell.

YUMA CO.—Charles H. Brinley, Arizona City, H. D. Dobbs, La Paz.

Assistant Assessors

PIMA CO.—Mark Aldrich, Tucson.
Yuma Co—Thos. J. Bidwell, La Paz.
Yavapai Co—George Lount, Prescott; W. R, Ferris, Wickenburg

Deputy Collectors.

PIMA CO.—P R Brady Tucson.
Yuma Co—Robt. Coles, La Paz.
Mohave Co—Jas P. Bull, Mohave City.

Places and Times of Holding Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Judge Backus—Oscar Buckalew, Clerk
In Tucson, Pima county, commencing on the first Monday in April, and first Monday in October.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Judge Cartter———— Clerk.
In La Paz, Yuma county, commencing on the firs Monday in March and first Monday in September
In St Thomas, Pah Ute County, commencing on the 3d Monday in June.
In Hardyville, Mohave county, commencing o first Monday in January and first Monday in June

THIRD DISTRICT.

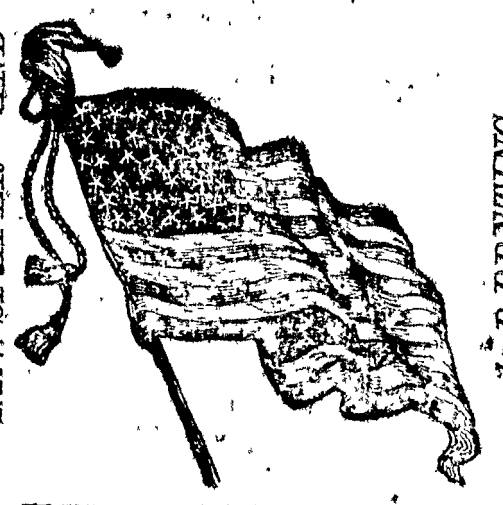
Judge Turner—Edward W Wells, Clerk.
In Prescott, Yavapai county, commencing on the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

SUPREME COURT.

One term in each year at the Capital, commencing on the first Wednesday after beginning of the regular annual session of the Legislature. Oscar Buckalew, Clerk.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRNTING



ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco, Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns, therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonian." Tucson, A, T

SHERRY & DOONER, Publishers

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President.
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67. tf.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Paso del Norte, importers will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States Troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.

J. F. STONE,
Deputy Collector.

Tucson, A. T., Sept 22, 1868. tf

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla, N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly four-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians.

Coaches leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent, Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
42-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

P. R. TULLY. ESTEVAN OCHOA

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

District Court Notice

IN the District Court for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona, vs John B. Allen, Territorial Treasurer for the Territory of Arizona, Coles Bashford, and Charles H. Lord Territorial Auditor.

To Coles Bashford one of the defendents above named:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the District Court, for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint of Granville H Oury, Attorney General for said Territory, in an action for injunction, to enjoin the presentation and payment of certain Territorial Bond and Warrants [illegible] 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 & 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150, and Territorial Warrants numbering 42 51 52 55 105 and 106.

You are hereby required to answer the complaint herein filed within four months from the publication hereof, and to serve a copy thereof upon Granville H. Oury, at his office in Tucson, in said county and Territory, within the time above specified.

And you are also notified that if you fail to answer the complaint of the plaintiff within the four months aforesaid, judgment will be taken against you by default, and application made to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

{ L. S. } Given under my hand and the seal of said District Court, at Tucson, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1869.

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
3-1mo. Clerk

THOMAS M. YERKES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable, and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram W. Fellows, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tucson, A. T., Jan. 5th 1869.

CHARLES H. LORD.
Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Charles H. Lord, administrator of the estate of Alonzo M. Erwin, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his office in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tucson, A. T. August 7th 1868.

CHARLES H. LORD,
Administrator

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

New Series. Tucson, A. T., Sunday, March 28, 1869. Vol. 2. No. 13

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

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M. R. PLATT. J. E. McCAFFRY.

PLATT & McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices

tf Jan. 1, '69.

JNO. S. THAYER,
(Licensed)
—Auctioneer—
Office at the store of JUAN FERNANDES
MAIN STREET, TUCSON,
Dec. 26, 1868-tf.

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug 1;67 tf

WHEAT'S SALOON.

The undersigned having leased the above Saloon, is prepared to furnish his friends and the public with a general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

AUGUSTUS BRICHTA.

Jan 30, 1869.

PIONEER BUTCHER SHOP.
GEORGE F. FOSTER.
at the OLD STAND on Main Street,
TUCSON, A. T.

IS ready to supply all customers in his line with as good beef and at as low rates as can be done elsewhere town.

Jan. 1st 1869.

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CAMP GRANT STORE!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have just opened a new stock of goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.
and are prepared to sell on the "live and let live" principle.

Would also announce to those persons desirous to settle upon the Lower San Pedro, that they are proprietors of a large Acequie and will allow water to be taken from it by actual settlers free of charge

ISRAEL & COX.
Camp Grant, A. T., Oct. 2d 1868. tf

NOTICE.

Fort Yuma, February 20, 1869.

WE have this day appointed Capt. ISAAC POLHAMUS, Jr., General Superintendent of our business on the Colorado River.

The resignation of our late Agent, Mr. JOHN B. DOW, and our Clerk, Mr. C. H. BRINLEY, date from the 1st and 20th instant.

GEO. A. JOHNSON & CO.

11-4t.

THOMAS M. YERKES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT
Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable, and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

A WOMAN'S LOT.

I school my face to act its part;
My heart I will not bare;
I would not have you read my soul
And see your image there.

Our ways in life may never meet—
Ah me! it is a woman's lot,
To bear the pain as best she may,
So that the world suspect it not.

Then do not deem us proud and cold,
We women need to act a part;
The coldest face, the proudest mien
Full often hides the warmest heart.

And if we seem too free and gay,
Like butterflies as light as air,
You curl your lips in lordly pride,
And say that we're as false as fair.

When first we love we seldom wed,
And oftentimes feel too weak
To go our weary way alone;
And failing then of what we seek—

Despairing oft of what we would,
Our weary lives and hearts athirst,
We take our fate upon ourselves,
And drain the cup that's offered first.

Then blame us not if we're too cold,
Or yet too gay or light as air;
Remember, ye who frown us down,
A woman's lot is hard to bear.

WHITE PINE.

By our exchanges we every week receive accounts of the great richness of the mines at White Pine. This region is, no doubt, all that it is represented, as we have seen reports written by men of high standing and scrupulous integrity, which pronounce the wealth of this region in terms that appear fabulous and extravagant. The following is an extract from a letter to the San Jose *Mercury*:

"We visited the Eberhardt on Monday, having first obtained a permit from one of the owners at Austin. All that has been written concerning the wealth of this mine, we find more than realized. For a distance of 184 feet there is a mass of horn silver and chloride ore, much of which will work one-half its weight in pure silver, and some even as high as two-thirds. This may seem like a fabulous statement, but it is nevertheless true.

"They commenced taking out pay ore in May last, since when they have taken out over a million of dollars. The mine seems inexhaustible; and yet there are hundreds of locations in the same hill which give as fair promise as did the Eberhardt eight months ago. The Superintendent gave us a two pound specimen which contains over a pound of pure silver."

Another exchange, the *Dispatch*, speaks of

A RUSH TO WHITE PINE:

"A private letter from Chicago states that up to the 15th of February, the Railroad Company had sold ten thousand tickets, for passengers to White Pine, to be transported during the month of March. There will doubtless be an immense influx of Eastern people as soon as spring opens."

Again, accounts from White Pine speak of

INTENSE COLD.

"At White Pine, on Sunday, February 23d, a man named Van Winkle was frozen, under the following circumstances: He was running a sleigh for passengers, between Hamilton and Treasure city, and during Sunday he drank to excess. He left Hamilton in the afternoon without any passengers, and it is supposed that he fell asleep and froze. The team took the sleigh to Treasure City in which the driver was found stiff and cold.

The Austin *Reveille* of Feb. 20th speaks of

NEW DISCOVERIES:

We conversed with a person yesterday who saw at White Pine, several of the men of a party which had returned from a prospecting trip to the eastward, bringing specimens of silver ore and a very meagre description of the country. One informant states that the ore is chloride of a superior quality, and the prospectors said that it occurred in great quantity. Their explorations were cut short by a severe snow storm, and they were compelled to abandon the place in haste, but they intend to return with the first approach of Summer. Of course the prospectors did not give an accurate account of the locality where they made the discoveries, and only stated generally, that it was near Eagan Cañon, or about sixty-five miles east of Hamilton, White Pine. There are several organized districts in that direction which were discovered years ago. The Hercules district is situated in the Eagan range of mountains, about 160 miles nearly east from Austin, and bordering on the fine and extensive Steptoe valley. Many veins or deposits of silver ore were reported to exist in the district, and were reported by the discoverers. It was also said that copper ore occurred in the limestone in some parts of the district. All the prospectors that visited this section united in saying that Steptoe Valley, with its numerous water streams and lush meadow land, is the garden spot of Nevada. Further southward, and lying directly on the route from Pahranagat to White Pine, is the Robinson district, which is said to exhibit extraordinary peculiarities in its mineral occurrences. Copper, silver, lead and gold ores were reported as abundant. There are entire hills apparently of copper ore, and there are distinct veins of fluor spar in which occur cubes of galena. We have seen specimens of the silver bearing ore reported to be from the Robinson district, which were of excellent quality. About 170 miles east from Austin lies the district of Eagan, or Gold Cañon, as it is sometimes called, from the occurrence of gold in the quartz. It was discovered in 1863, is very accessible and well supplied with wood and water; but outside of the property of the Social and Steptoe Company there is very little development in the District. The Kinsley district is situated in the Antelope range of mountains forty miles north-east of Eagle Cañon, and 200 miles from Austin, on the eastern border of the State. The peculiarity of the district is in the many massive veins of copper bearing ore. Samples of this ore taken from the surface are represented to have yielded by assay, from $60 to $100 per ton in silver. We believe the Central Pacific railroad will pass through the Kinsley district. Directly south of White Pine, and in the same range of mountains, are the lately discovered districts of Grant and Troy, in both of which fine silver ore has been discovered. In this vicinity in a radius of 60 miles, there is a plexus of veins and deposits of silver ore of immense value, which will reward the labor of the prospector who may fail to secure anything in the overcrowded White Pine. Possibly the reported new discoveries may be in some of the districts we have mentioned., or, they may be original and in the same direction.

A Big Shooting Scrape.

We learn that a conflict occurred at Webb's ranch, on stony creek, Colusa county, on the 14th inst., which probably originated from the Pond murder. It will be remembered that S. W. Webb and William Webb were arrested about a month ago on the charge of murdering B. F. Pond, a neighbor, and who, it was said, had jumped a piece of Webb's land. The examination was held at Colusa, and the Webbs were discharged. As we understood the story as related to us, the Webbs returned to their ranch on the 14th inst., where, before they could enter the house, a party of armed men numbering from twelve to sixteen, opened fire upon them. The Webbs, however, soon found refuge in their house, (a log cabin) which afforded ample protection from rifle balls. An attempt was made to burn them out by firing a barn or granary, which stood so near that it was anticipated that the fire would communicate and destroy the house. The assailants were, however, mistaken, as the log cabin proved a salamander and withstood the heat. We are told that the Webbs remained under surveillance, day and night, until the night of the 17th, when they passed between the sentinels on duty and escaped, leaving Mrs Webb and a young son in possession of the cabin.

During these days a large number of shots were fired at the Webbs, but it seems that none of them took effect. We did not learn whether the Webbs returned the fire of their assailants, or other particulars that we have given. It seems an unfortunate quarrel, and one likely to terminate fatally to parties on one side or the other. This murderous assault upon the Webbs is certainly an outrage which cannot be justifiable under any circumstances, and must be denounced by all citizens in favor of law and order. Every law abiding citizen will concur with us if the circumstances as related prove to be correct.—*Marysville Appeal.*

Ann Swann, the nine feet high giantess, in a yellow dress and black velvet cloak, swept majestically down Broadway yesterday, looking in at the second story windows, she is as graceful as a swan and seems to enjoy good health, notwithstanding the partial roasting she got at Barnum's Museum. She went to get her picture taken. Of course it was not full length.—[The City N. Y.

Late Eastern News.

[From files of the Daily New Mexican.]

The Herald says that General Van Allen arrived at Washington and had a conversation with Grant on Cuban affairs. Van Allen is the bearer of important dispatches from the revolutionists, and is charged by them with the work of laying the true state of affairs in Cuba before Congress and the President elect. Grant expressed himself strongly in favor of recognizing Cuban independence, and said that Spain did us serious wrong during the war, by protecting and harboring privateers and blockade runners.

Late Mexican dates received at San Francisco report that the escape of Gen Conto while being conveyed to Durango is untrue. He arrived at Durango on the 8th of January, and was immediately consigned to the tribunal which decides his fate.

Negrete was at Pueblo with 400 men for the purpose of capturing a conducta with three million of dollars in specie but fled on the approach of government troops.

The national guard established throughout the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, has done excellent service against the Apache Indians on the frontiers.

Rich gold diggings have been discovered near Todas Santas, in Lower California.

General Gutierres, the chief of a large band of robbers, was kidnapped at Durango and delivered over to the authorities of the State. He offered to bribe his guards with sixty-four thousand dollars but unsuccessfully.

It is said that Grant did not resign his office as General of the Army as he considered the the office expired on his inauguration as President. In reply to a committee of Republican representatives from the Southern States, Grant said there would be a change of military commanders throughout. In reply to a question whether Sheridan would be sent to New Orleans, he said not now; owing to the condition of Indian affairs on the frontier he had ordered him to pursue the Indians.

A Denver dispatches of March 3d, says we we have it from a perfectly reliable source that Wells, Fargo & Company, mail contractors, will shorten their line to Cheyenne transferring it to the route of the Pacific and Denver railroad as soon as that road reaches the Platt crossing. When the railroad reaches Denver they will stock a daily line to Santa Fe, Albuquerque and El Paso, with a freight line to Elizabethtown, Tucson and other points.

The U. S. branch mint in Denver turned out in January and February one hundred and forty bars of gold valued at $99,164 and thirty bars of silver valued at $9,611; an increase of nearly fifty per cent, over the business of last year for the same period.

Washington, March.—In the Senate Mr. colfax said: In entering upon the duties of this chamber to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position of presiding officer over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors by age. Not being chosen by that body itself I shall certainly need their assistance, support, generous forbearance and confidence, pledging to all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of rules, and earnestly desiring to operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its history, but also of the States whose commissions you hold. I am ready to take the oath. The oath was then administered by Chief Justice Chase.

It is estimated that 15,000 people visited Washington to attend the inauguration.

Ex-President Johnson on the night of the 3d signed the pardon of Arnold and Spangler. The Senate confirmed Wm. C. Powell as U. S. District Attorney for Arizona.

Daniel Pratt "the great American traveler," and irrepressible spouter on woman's rights conventions, is just now keeping Providence on a grin. He sung "Roll on, Silver Moon," the other night, the audiance joining in the chorus with immense gusto.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY MARCH 28, 1869.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The object of Congress in granting subsidies to the Central and Union Pacific Railways was, no doubt, in part, a feeling of impatience to see the work progress, and to have, as soon as possible, this connecting band in operation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It could not have been the conviction in Congress, that a subsidy was necessary to the existence, at some future time, of a railroad across the continent; private enterprise had already taken this in hands and it should undoubtedly have been accomplished—companies were organized or in process of organization, and the only result consequent to the interference of Congress is that the road will, in all probability, be completed some years sooner than it could otherwise be. Now, the Southern Pacific route, and that on the 32d parallel have now, greater claims to government aid than had those to the north to which subsidies have been granted. These latter having, first received aid and encouragement, will it is evident, for a time at least, control all the commerce across the continent. All this monopoly they owe to Congress, while it was, doubtless, unmindful of the fact that tendering double support at one point, and refusing to offer any at another, would simply destroy the interests of one section of country for the aggrandizement of another, and a less important section. Congress having viewed the claims of one party and enabled it to monopolize such interests as must result from a trans continental railway in operation, is, in justice, bound to offer similar inducements to the construction of roads upon the southern routes also; not only to ensure the building of roads upon these routes but to encourage their completion at an early day. This is due to Arizona and New Mexico, which Territories have felt most and have most plainly seen the consequences of bestowing aid entirely at a single point, thus leaving interests to the south, which must ultimately be the greater, to develop themselves. It is certain, however, that our claims to government aid have not passed unnoticed; but nothing more than the right of way has, as yet been granted the 32d parallel route. This, alone, insures the existence of a road at some future date upon this route; but the interests of the Territories situated here, demand that this shall be something more than a mere question of time. Great results, among which will be the annihilation of the Indian opposition and the development of mineral's unsurpassed in richness and abundance await the existence of a road upon the 32d parallel—and the fact that this route is by far the cheapest as well as the safest and, therefore, the best over which a railroad can ever be built to the Pacific, is now so well established that none seem inclined to dispute on this point. Moreover, it is absolutely necessary that means of ingress and egress to and from these Territories be considered. Here are we of Arizona being fed in such a manner (and our neighbors of New Mexico are hardly better provided for) that the prices paid for freight upon goods imported to the Territory are quite exhorbitant. Often an amount fully equal to the value of a cargo of goods when delivered at the nearest steam boat, wharf or railroad depot, is paid for its freight thence, by wagons to the place of delivery in the interior. This order of things can be remedied by a railroad through the Territory, and by that only—and we look to our delegate in Congress, and to all those who have thus far aided in the westward march of empire, to view our claims and lend their best support to the project of building a road upon the 32d parallel route.

ORDER.

A proverb which some one fancied contained in a few words the secret of order in all things, tells us that there is a time and place for everything and recommends that everything be done in its time and place. Now, the observance of this in winding a timepiece may be very necessary to keep it running regularly, as it might be judiciously observed by many who eat meals at irregular hours; but it is quite certain that if the printer adopt this habit in his business or if he allow others to put it in practice upon him, he will soon be reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon an Index for breakfast, the same, flavored with a sharp appetite for dinner, and ditto, yet more highly flavored for supper—a pretty meagre existence. Suppose the printer was to name a certain hour, at which, day after day, he would call upon his friends, do you suppose he would ever find one of them at home? O, no. This would never do for the printer; he must "nail" his man whenever and wherever he can catch him and stick to him with all the tenacity of a bull dog until delinquent's eyes are opened to the enormity of his crime in attempting to swindle the printer, and he not only pays arrears to date, but passes over a year's advance, by way of atonement for his former evil intentions.

Now, gentlemen, if you intend still to keep the proverb of time and place in practise, and deal with us, just please to do so, as it is by us understood. With us it signifies that you pay for your paper every time you find, that according to our conditions, you owe a single, solitary red.

APACHES.

Week after week we are called upon to chronicle accounts of Indian atrocities committed in our immediate vicinity. The following took place on Monday last. Two wagons belonging to the quartermaster at this place, left Camp Grant, en route for Tucson, escorted by seven soldiers who, with the drivers, made a party of nine. When about ten miles from Camp Grant they were attacked by some thirty Indians, who, having wounded the drivers, supposed they had an easy prey, and rushed boldly up to the wagons, when a discharge from the rifles of the soldiers as quickly hurled them backward. One of the Indians observing a soldier discharge his rifle, concluded that he would now take possession of the weapon by wresting it from the owner. Dropping his implements of war he accordingly sprang for the rifle, catching it by the muzzle while the soldier held it by the stock; the piece, fortunately, happened to be a patent breech-loader and was reloaded by the soldier while the Indian either did not see or did not understand his action; he was therefore, still intent upon obtaining the piece when it was discharged through his body, killing him instantly. The Indians now fled, when it was discovered that altogether three of their number were killed. Three of the party were wounded, one of whom (a teamster named Rodgers) has since died.

The wagons arrived here on Wednesday morning, when the wounded men were taken to the hospital, and deceased buried.

That we might be able to give our readers the full particulars, we called at the hospital a few evenings since, with a view to obtain some information regarding the extent of the injuries sustained by the survivors. We inquired for the Steward, he was absent but the Doctor was in. We accordingly addressed this latter functionary who was evidently shocked at our presumption, and would not deign a reply, but "eyed" us as though he believed we came for the sole purpose of stealing something; we expected nothing more than the courtesy which should characterize a gentleman, but in this we were disappointed. We can, however, assure the gentleman that we did not intend to injure himself nor his institution, for, although we did, in times past, belong to the U. S. Army Medical Department we are now, as we then were, opposed to corruption, in whatever form it present itself. This we supposed the gentleman understood, and would consider a sufficient guarantee for our admission.

Thus it is that we have not learned anything definite concerning the condition of the wounded men; but rumor says that one is injured so badly that his recovery is doubtful.

We are indebted to Hon John D. Allen for the following extracts from the New York *Tribune* of Feb. 25th:

"The Hon. Richard C. McCormick, who went hence in 1863, as Secretary of Arizona, and has for the last three years been Governor of that Territory, returns to us as Delegate to the LXIst Congress, and will take his seat in the House on its organization next Thursday. Mr. McCormick has won golden opinions by his public services, as was evinced in his election as Delegate by the largest majority (620) ever given in the Territory.

Arizona is slowly but steadily gaining in population, industry, and wealth: within ten years the Southern railroad to the Pacific will make her a State, with a population of not less than half a million. Recent experience has shown that her soil has been greatly undervalued—that it produces most of the grains and grasses bountifully, while she has much valuable timber and an incalculable wealth in the precious metals and copper. Mr. McCormick will prove a most capable and efficient Delegate, as he proved an admirable Secretary and Governor."

"RAHWAY, N. J.—On Wednesday the remains of the wife of Governor McCormick of Arizona were, in the presence of the Governor and others, deposited in the Presbyterian Cemetry, in this place. Mrs. McCormick was the daughter of Isaac L. Hunt, of this place. She died in Arizona in 1867."

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

TUCSON, March 26th 1867.

EDITORS ARIZONIAN:—In your last issue, you highly commend General Ord, commanding the Department of California, "for the vigor with which the war has lately been carried on against the Apaches." Now, I have no desire to detract from the merits of General Ord, or from the credit that is certainly due him, for his systematic administration of military affairs in this Department; and far from finding fault with him, I am satisfied he has done everything he could do for Arizona, with the means at his command, but it is hardly fair to give him *all* the credit for what is due in a great part to the exertions of others, and where many have done well—commendation of one alone, is implied censure of the rest.

Clearly, if General Ord has full confidence in the energy and ability of the officer commanding the District of Arizona, he will have done all that he can do, if he give that officer all the discretionary power that he can, interfere with him as little as possible in regard to matters within his district, and furnish him with what men and means he needs, to the extent of his ability; and this is precisely what he has done.

No commander can ever hope to accomplish anything without efficient subordinates; and in this case, if the officer in command of this district had not been fully equal to the position in which he is placed, I am afraid little praise could be awarded any one. as it is, everything is being done that can be done with the limited number of troops, and all who are engaged in the good work are entitled to full credit for their efforts to rid the country of its terrible scourge.

It is but a few months since the issuing of rations to Indians was stopped in this Territory, and I supposed it was generally known that General Devin had been for a long time endeavoring to obtain permission to do so and soon as permission was granted, he promptly and finally put an end to that pernicious system. General Devin appears to have done his utmost to have posts established in every available locality all through the Territory, and when from lack of transportation, he is unable to send out all his troops on scouts, he has them stationed in detachments, in the places considered most favorable for finding Indians, and notwithstanding the small number of troops at his disposal, he is even now endeavoring to have some arrangements made by which water can be had at the Picacho, so that a detachment of soldiers may be stationed there.

That great credit is due to the officer commanding this District is evident from the fact that the people from all parts of the Territory are satisfied that he has done and is doing everything in his power, to crush out the Apaches, against whom the war is now being waged with a persistent energy as new as it is encouraging.

FAIR PLAY.

Latest News.

[From files of the Daily New Mexican.]

Washington, March 4—The House met at 3 p. m. and was called to order by Mr. McPherson, clerk. Washburne moved to proceed to the election of Speaker. Brooks made a point of order that the clerk had not called the names of the members for Georgia and Louisiana. After great uproar and excitement, the names of Blaine and Kerr were put in nomination. The vote was taken for Speaker and Blaine received 136 votes to Kerr 55.

Washington, March 5—The following is Grant's cabinet:

Secretary of State—E. B. Washburne.
Secretary of Treasury—A. T. Stewart.
Secretary of Navy—Adolph E Broie.
Secretary of the Interior—J. D. Cox.
Attorney General—E. B. Hoare.
Postmaster General—A. J. Cresswell.
No Secretary of War has yet been named.

Washington, March 5—The cabinet nominations are confirmed, and also Sherman confirmed as General; Sheridan as Lieutenant General, and Columbus Delano as commissioner of Internal Revenue.

General Augur fills the vacant Major Generalship.

Washington, March 6—The Senate has passed a resolution declaring Stewart ineligible, and is waiting for another name to be sent in.

Washington, March 9—Washburne resigned the State portfolio for a French mission, and Hamilton Fish will succeed him. Borie's health will probably compel him to resign.

Washington, March 10—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day, all of which were confirmed:

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury; Rollings, Secretary of War; E. B. Washburne, Minister to France; Frank Moore, Assistant Secretary of the French Legation; A. K. Smith, Marshal of the District of Columbia; and Gov Curtin Minister to Russia.

Washington March 6—General Orders No. Ten was issued from Headquarters to-day, by direction of the President, giving the command of the Department of the South to General A. H. Terry. Meade is assigned to the Military Division of the Atlantic; Brevet Major General Augur is assigned to duty according to his brevet. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana and will transfer the Department of Missouri to the next senior officer; Hancock is assigned to the Department of Dakota. Canby is assigned to the command of the first Military District and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Reynolds.

Gillem of the 24th Infantry is transferred to the command of the Fifth District according to his brevet. Major General Elmore of the fifth cavalry is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington according to his brevet of Major General.

A report prevails that Schofield will be appointed to the command of the Pacific coast in place of Halleck.

San Francisco, March 11—General Devin has been assigned to the command of the district of Arizona, with headquarters at Camp McDowell.

The excitement about the White Pine mines is unabated, and thousands of people are rushing that way. Fifty-six companies have been organized in this city since the 1st of March to work mines in that vicinity.

Chicago, March 11—There is excellent authority for belief that the nomination of Horace Greely as minister to England will be sent to the Senate on Monday. Greely will decline.

NEW YORK, March 3d.

Gold 132¼@132¾
Legal tenders 71½@77½

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Austin, Texas, February 8th 1869, by the Rev. Mr. McRae, Mr. WM. W. MILLS, of El Paso, Texas, to Miss MARY, daughter of Gov. A. J. Hamilton. (No Cards.)

Births.

March 25th, to Mr and Mrs. Charles A. Shobel—a daughter.

March 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hughes—a daughter.

OFFICE CHIEF QR. MASTER
SUB. DISTRICT OF TUCSON,
TUCSON, A. T., March 20th 1869

SEALED PROPOSALS IN QUADRUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 20th day of April, 1869, for the delivery of FORAGE at the following named places, viz:

		GRAIN, lbs.	HAY, lbs
Tucson Depot,	A T.	1,000 000.	1,600,000.
Camp Crittenden,	"	675,000.	1,082 000.
" Goodwin,	"	600 000.	970 000.
" Grant,	"	565,000.	900,000.
" Bowie,	"	550,000.	860,000.
" Wallen,	"	540,000.	825,000.
TOTAL		3,930,000.	6,237,000.

Bids will be received separately for the whole amount to be delivered at each place mentioned above, or any part thereof, and bidders will state separately their price per pound in gold coin, for Hay as well as for each kind of Grain; also the amount of Hay and the amount of each kind of Grain they may be able to deliver.

No bids for WHEAT will be entertained.

Bidders will give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and the proposals must be accompanied by a Bond for Two Thousand ($2 000) Dollars, signed by at least two responsible persons as guaranty, that in case a contract is awarded to the party or parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into.

The Hay must be of the best quality the country affords, free from Roots Sticks and Dirt and must be well stacked in such places as the Quartermasters at the places named above may direct.

The Grain must be well cleaned and free from all foreign substances and must be delivered in Bulk.

The delivery of the Hay and Grain to commence immediately on notification by the undersigned.

None but the bids of persons of undoubted loyalty to the United States' Government will be entertained and the undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Each proposal must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each contract will be subject to the approval of the District, Department and Division Commanders.

By order of BT. BRIG. GEN. DEVIN.
Comdg. Sub. District of Tucson.
GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Qur., Mr., A. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster, Sub. District
13-4w.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1869.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

COLONEL BROWN and lady are in town.

COL. BARNARD is still among the mountains in pursuit of Apaches.

MAJOR VALE arrived in town during the week.

OUR correspondent at Florence failed to give any account of transactions there during the past week.

Some of our citizens have ordered velocipedes from San Francisco, and we expect that, before the month of April is out, these toys may be seen whirling over our plazas.

MR. JOHNSON, who was wounded by the Indians in their attack upon him at the Picacho as mentioned in our last issue, is under the care of Dr. Lord and, we are happy to say, improving rapidly.

THE 2d of April is not far distant, and upon that day some one can be the possessor of a valuable property for a small amount. We refer to the sale at auction of the property of Charles Hardenburg.

WE observe that this rule holds good thro'-out: Whenever anything of more than usual interest is transpiring in the East, our exchanges are always a couple of weeks behind time. The daily 'New Mexican' which, up to two weeks past, was received on Wednesdays and Fridays, is now received on Fridays only. Our exchanges from the States too, are some weeks later than they might be

THE 15th of April is fast approaching, at which date the Hodges House will be transferred from the hands of its present owner to those of somebody else. There are a few tickets still remaining. Send on $20 and purchase one before you are too late. You who have not seen can have no idea of the great value of this property, here offered at lottery, for $20 a chance.

CONSIDERABLE commotion was caused by a horse race which took place on Thursday evening between the "Sorrel," entered by Mr. Hodges, and the "Pinto," entered by Mr Durfee. Both animals presented a splendid appearance. The distance was a thousand yards—stakes $100. Like all contests for mastery, the grand result was but victory and defeat.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned here on Friday last by a party of some eight or ten Indians having come within three miles of town, and attacked a Mexican named Adolph Giego, who had left town on horseback about half an hour previous. Giego, though two bullets passed through his clothes, escaped with but a slight scratch and returned to town. The alarm was immediately around when about sixty mounted citizens, together with a company of cavalry started in pursuit of the Apaches. These cunning individuals, however, had their plans arranged: upon seeing their intended victim beyond their reach, albeit they pursued him within a mile and a half of the town, and knowing that his report would be followed by immediate pursuit, they immediately fled and succeeded in reaching the mountains before their pursuers had got upon their track.

THAT pernicious habit of shooting off pistols, around the streets has become very common of late. Especially at night, some parties seem to take particular pleasure in shooting on the Court House plaza. We do not observe any efforts on the part of anyone, tending to put a stop to this dangerous amusement. The probabilities are, that no one will interfere until some one is accidently shot, when, perhaps, a little attention to business, in the way of confining those convivialists, will begin to manifest itself in some of our officials.

"AMERICAN ARTISAN."—We have received a copy of the *American Artisan* published by Brown, Cooms & Co., 189 Broadway, New York city. This journal is devoted to the interests of the industrial population generally, and contains much useful and interesting knowledge. It should be read by all manufacturers mechanics and business-men; they cannot expend $2 in any other manner and receive so much in return, and for that trifling sum you may receive a copy of the "Artisan" for one year.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON Monday, April 5th 1869, will be sold at Public Auction, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Saloon of Mr, F. M. Hodges, the dwelling house and lot of Hiram W. Fellows, deceased. This is a first class piece of property and worthy the attention of any one desiring to buy a home. Full particulars may be learned regarding the property by inquiring of the undersigned. Terms cash.

C. H. LORD,
Executor.

Tucson, A. T., March 28, 1869-2w.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION!

ON FRIDAY THE 2d OF APRIL, 1869,

(at 10 o'clock, p. m., on the premises,)

THAT fine and commodious property belonging to Charles Hardenberg, situated at the Northern end of town, formerly occupied and occupied by Samuel Hughes.

JNO. S. THAYER,
Auctioneer.

March 21st 1869-2w

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
Department of California.

417 KEARNY STREET,
San Francisco Cal., February 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be RECEIVED at this Office until 12 m., on the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, 1869 for the transportation of GOVERNMENT STORES to the following posts, as follows:

For receiving stores at Tucson depot, A. T. and transporting the same to such posts as are, or may be its dependencies.

Bids to state the PRICE PER POUND, IN GOLD COIN, for ONE HUNDRED (100) MILES.

Bids to be addressed either to me or to CAPTAIN G. C. SMITH, A. Q. M. at Tucson.

* * * * *

All bids to be made in triplicate, with a copy of the advertisement attached to each bid, and no bid will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars, as a guaranty that the bidder will take the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

The right to reject bids is reserved, if considered for the good of the service.

Any information in reference to the freight to be transported, routes, etc., can be had on application at this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut. Col and Q M., U. S. A.
And Chief Q. M., Dept. Cal.

m20 4w

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Joaquin Tapia, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, administrators of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice to L. B. WOOSTER, at his store in the town of Tubac, in the county of Pima, or to PHILIP DRACHMAN at his store in the town of Tucson, in said county.

Dated at Tucson, A. T.,
March 22d, 1869.

PHILIP DRACHMAN,
L. B. WOOSTER } Administrators.

8w

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona,
County of Pima.

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean, deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof,

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys, if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN,
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

HIRAM S. STEVENS
Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that I have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which I propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at my store at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Nov. 1st 1868.

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws, Act of July 13th 1866, paragraph 37, that appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments on taxes for 1869, made in this district, by the Assistant Assessors, will be received and determined at my office, in Prescott, each day, during business hours, from the fifteenth to the thirty-first day of March.

All appeals must be made in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the error complained of.

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor District of Arizona.

Prescott, March 2, 1869. 12-tw

HINTON, HOOPER, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California,
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobbers Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

Live and Let Live,

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots at

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HINTON, HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, Dec. 19, 1868-tf

E. N. FISH, Tucson; S. SILVERMAN, San Francisco

E. N. FISH & CO.

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory South of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and Cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32-tf

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOBS, Tucson, A. T.

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods, specially selected for, and adapted to this market.

January 1st 1869-tf.

TUCSON RESTAURANT!

On Main Street (opposite Lesinsky & Co's store),
TUCSON, A. T.

THE proprietors would announce to the public that they are now prepared to entertain their guests with the choicest viands of the season and everything which the market can supply, in the finest style and shortest notice.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with Hot Coffee, Chocolate, Pies Cakes and Oysters at all hours. Open day and night.

FARRELL and TRASK, Proprietors.

March, 1st 1869. tf

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL, Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

DR. N. P. RICHARDSON.

Office Richardson's Hotel.
TUCSON, A. T.

THE HODGES' HOUSE LOTTERY
A Hotel Building
FOR TWENTY DOLLARS!

WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT LOTTERY,

350 CHANCES AT $20 EACH.

On or before
the 15th day of April 1869.

THE large and well furnished building belonging to F. M. Hodges, situated on Main street, in that town, known as the Hodges' House and heretofore used and occupied as a Hotel, The House contains Twelve large and commodious rooms, fronts Two hundred and thirty-five feet on two streets, has all necessary outbuildings and a garden of about half an acre attached. The building has and always will, from its desirable location, command constant occupancy at a good rent, and in conformity with the desires of a number of persons, he disposed of at Public Lottery, by the 15th of April next, or as soon as all the tickets are sold. The property being entirely unincumbered, will be deed and delivered to the person winning, immediately on the result of the lottery being declared; and to satisfy all that the proceedings connected with the lottery will be honorably and fairly conducted, reference is made to the following prominent citizens of Tucson, under whose direction or that of any committee whom the holders of tickets may select the Lottery will be drawn.

Reference.

COL. J P T CARTER, Secretary of the Ter
CAPT. G C SMITH, U S A
LORD & WILLIAMS, Merchants
E N FISH & CO
M I JACOBS & CO
GOLDBERG & CO
TULLY & OCHOA
GOODWIN & SANDERS

Tucson, January 24, 1869—12t.

CASH STORE!
GOLDBERG & CO

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVING received a new supply of Summer and Fall Goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of Dry goods, Fancy goods, Ladies dress goods, of every description, Hats and Caps, Cloaks and Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery, Groceries and Provisions, etc., etc. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low. Give us a call.

tf. Jan. 1, 69

E. H. Goodwin. Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,
Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving a large stock of goods selected EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

P. H. TULLY. SERVAN OCHOA

TULLY & OCHOA,
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figure.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

CONTINENTAL BILLIARD SALOON.

BY TODD, CULVER & DURFEE.

The Best South of San Francisco.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

THE best of WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS Imported direct for this House—kept constantly on hand, for sale

Wholesale and Retail.

The BILLIARD TABLES are new and of the latest style

The proprietors will take special care to have everything of the best, and insure prompt attention to their customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 24, '69. 24-3m.

General Items.

Garibaldi speaks about fourteen languages.

Cincinnati has 25,000 loafers.

A cigar making machine has been invented.

The Catholics are greatly increasing in numbers in the New England States.

It cost $1,400 for soap and combs, to keep Congress clean at its last session.

The latest Yankee invention is a machine for darning stockings.

It is estimated that twenty thousand Northerners have been stopping at East Florida this past winter.

Sleeping cars now run within fifty miles of Salt lake valley.

Portland has "sheet parties," the guests being arrayed entirely in bed linen.

A velocineda race near London, for one-hundred dollars, was won by a dash of two two miles in 6:30.

Carlotta writes letters to Maximilian every day. They are said to be charmingly composed.

Gen. Breckinridge was at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on the 16th ult.

The New York Jenkinses say that Grant appeared with a black silk hat and a pair of brown kid gloves on the notification occasion.

Mr. Johnson will be treated to a procession by the German Democrats of Nashville, on his arrival there.

It is said that cultivating our soil one inch deeper would add $150,000,000 a year to the wealth of the country.

Boston has a milk inspector and his operations have materially improved the quality of the milk sold there.

The New York Post thinks one or two American men-of-war would be good things to have at Havana about now.

General Grant is said to call the entertainments got up for him by designing politicians, "pump-handle receptions."

The New York Express says it is reported that ex-President Johnson, will sail for Europe in April, and it is also believed that he will run for governor upon a platform of his own.

The most beautiful young lady in Madrid, is Marshal Serrano's illegitimate daughter. She is nineteen years old, and was educated in the the choicest Parisian schools.

Hon Samuel Williston, has given $250,000 to the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, since 1841, and now proposes presenting another quarter of a million.

The Austrian emperor, on the 23d ult. gave a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales' visit to Vienna, to which the king and prince-royal of Hanover were invited.

Singular Phenomenon.

A very singular phenomenon, and one that has attracted great attention and elicited general inquiry, occurred in this county, on Friday February 5th. In this locality the day was fair, and no indications of a storm were discernable. The people residing in the Western part of the county, however, noticed that about noon, a dense, peculiar looking cloud was hanging over Bald Hills about the head of Roaring River. At about 3 o'clock, the residents of Bald Hills, Roaring River, Janesville, and Eagle Creek, were startled by an explosion so terrifically loud and peculiar in sound as to create general confusion, and fear on the part of some that the hour of final account had indeed arrived. In several localities in the immediate vicinity of Bald Hills the earth was felt to tremble and vibrate for several seconds after the explosion, leading some to suppose that an earthquake had taken place. Many persons in this town, twenty miles from Bald Hills, heard the explosion, but parties on Roaring River, and in the vicinity of Grey's store, affirm that they first heard one very loud report, which was followed by a succession of lesser sounds, resembling the almost simultaneous discharge of artillery. Two men, a white man and an Indian, were tending a ditch at Bald Hills when the phenomenon occurred. The former, who is a man of intelligence and veracity, states that while he and the Indian were passing along the ditch he observed a sudden flash of yellowish light which illuminated everything around, followed by an explosion so loud as to almost stun him. While the sounds were still reverberating, he cast his eyes upward, and beheld something resembling an immense ball of blazing fire fall with great velocity to the earth, producing a shock which caused the earth to tremble beneath his feet. His first impression was that the falling body had struck within a few hundred yards of the place where he was standing, but afterwards concluded that the distance was much greater. For several minutes after the fall of the mysterious body the air was strongly impregnated with a peculiar odor resembling that caused by heat generated by friction in heavy machinery. The Indian alluded to, also beheld the fall of the fiery mass, and fell upon the ground, where he remained several minutes with his hands upon his eyes, nearly frightened out of his wits. On regaining his feet he started to run, and never stopped until he had gained a rancheria several miles distant, where he succeeded in satisfying his copper colored companions that the great Spirit was very angry with him for some cause.

From what information we have been able to gain in regard to the matter, we conclude that the falling mass was nothing more nor less than an immense aerolite or meteoric body. Efforts will be made to discover the exact locality where it fell, but, as a very heavy rain storm occurred during the next few days following its descent, its discovery is doubtful.—*Shasta Courier.*

THE RICHARDSON HOUSE

BY

DR. & MRS. N. P. RICHARDSON

HAVING leased the above named Hotel, we are prepared to accommodate the public.

A thorough renovation has taken place, the rooms are kept clean and airy, and no pains will be spared to make the patrons of the House comfortable.

The table shall be furnished with the best the market affords.

Terms.

Board and Lodging per week	$20 00.
Board without Lodging	16 00
Single meals	1 00

Terms cash. All bills payable weekly

Tucson, Jan 1, '69.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agent, Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA,
La Mesilla, N. M

42-3t.

District Court Notice.

IN the District Court for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona, vs. John B. Allen, Territorial Treasurer for the Territory of Arizona, Coles Bashford, and Charles H. Lord Territorial Auditor.

To Coles Bashford one of the defendents above named:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the District Court, for the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint of Granville H Oury, Attorney General for said Territory, in an action for injunction, to enjoin the presentation and payment of certain Territorial Bond and Warrants, numbering as follows: Territorial Bonds, No7 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119, 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150, and Territorial Warrants numbering 42 51 52, 55 105, and 106.

You are hereby required to answer the complaint herein filed within four months, from the publication hereof, and to serve a copy thereof upon Granville H. Oury, at his office in Tucson, in said county and Territory, within the time above specified.

And you are also notified that if you fail to answer the complaint of the plaintiff within the four months aforesaid, judgment will be taken against you by default, and application made to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of said District Court, at Tucson, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1869.

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk.

3-4mo.

DR. N. P. RICHARDSON.

Office Richardson's Hotel.
TUCSON, A. T.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco, Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson is in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House that wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise in our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonian." Tucson, A. T

SHERRY & DOONER, Publishers

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities, of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned, relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President.
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otct4, '67. tf.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Paso del Norte, importers will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States Troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.

J. F. STONE,
Deputy Collector.

Tucson, A. T., Sept 22, 1868. tf

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st, '69 tf

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLER STORE,

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

ARIZONA OFICIAL DIRECTORY.

1869.

Federal Officers.

Governor—Richard C. McCormick, Tucson.
Secretary—James P. T. Carter "
Chief Justice—William F. Turner, Prescott,
Associate " Henry T. Backus, Tucson.
" " Harley H. Cartter, La Paz.
Marshal—Edward Phelps, Tucson.
Sup't. Indians—George W. Dent, La Paz,
Surveyor General, Sherman Day, San Francisco
District Attorney———— Tucson.
Assessor—Henry A. Bigelow, Prescott,
Collector—Levi Bashford, "
Dept. Collector Customs—J. F. Stone, Tucson
Receiver of the Land Office-Oscar Buckalew.

Territorial Officers.

Auditor—Charles H Lord, Tucson,
Treasurer—John B Allen "
Attorney General—James E McCaffrey "
Delegate to Congress—Coles Bashford "

County Officers.

PIMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—John S Thayer
Sheriff—Peter R Brady.
District Attorney—Granville H. Oury
Treasurer—Sidney R DeLong
Recorder—Oscar Buckalew
Supervisors—John W Sweeney, E. N. Fish, John G. Capron
Public Administrator,—Chas. H Meyers
County seat—Tucson.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Hezikiah Brooks.
Sheriff—A John Moore
District Attorney—John M Rountree.
Treasurer—William Cory
Recorder—John H Behan
Supervisors—John G Campbell, ——— ———
County Seat—Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Joseph B. Tuttle.
Sheriff—David King.
District Attorney—Marcus D Dobbins.
Treasurer—Robert Coles
Recorder—Peter Doll.
Supervisors—W Ravena, C. Grose, M. Castinado
Public Administrator—John Duff.
County seat—La Paz

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Wm. L Haskell
Sheriff—EH Smith
Treasurer—E M McCarty
Recorder—James P Bull
Supervisors—John Pearson, William Forrest Chas Atchieson.
Dis't. Att'y.—A E Davis.
County Seat—Hardyville.

PAH UTE COUNTY.

Probate Judge—Daniel M Thomas.
Sheriff———
Treasurer———
Recorder———
Supervisors———
County seat—St. Thomas.

Notaries Public.

PIMA CO.—William S Baxter Maricopa Wells Mortimer R. Platt, Tucson; John M. Cass, Apache Pass; J. B. McKinnie, Florence;

YAVAPAI CO.—Henry W Fleury, Prescott; W. R. Ferris, Wickenburg; Thos J L Hague Peonis; J M Lenzarder, Camp McDowell.

YUMA CO.—Charles H. Brinley, Arizona City, H. D. Dobbs, La Paz.

Assistant Assessors.

PIMA CO.—Mark Aldrich, Tucson.
YUMA CO.—Thos. J. Bidwell, La Paz.
YAVAPAI CO.—George Lount, Prescott; W. R. Ferris, Wickenburg

Deputy Collectors.

PIMA CO.—P R Brady Tucson.
YUMA CO.—Robt. Coles, La Paz.
MOHAVE CO.—Jas P. Bull, Mohave City.

Places and Times of Holding Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Judge Backus—Oscar Buckalew, Clerk
In Tucson, Pima county, commencing on the first Monday in April, and first Monday in October.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Judge Carter———— Clerk.
In La Paz, Yuma county, commencing on the fir Monday in March and first Monday in September
In St Thomas, Pah Ute County, commencing on the 3d Monday in June.
In Hardyville, Mohave county, commencing o first Monday in January and first Monday in June

THIRD DISTRICT.

Judge Turner—Edward W Wells, Clerk.
In Prescott, Yavapai county, commencing on the first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

SUPREME COURT.

One term in each year at the Capital, commencing on the first Wednesday after beginning of the regular annual session of the Legislature. Oscar Buckalow, Clerk.